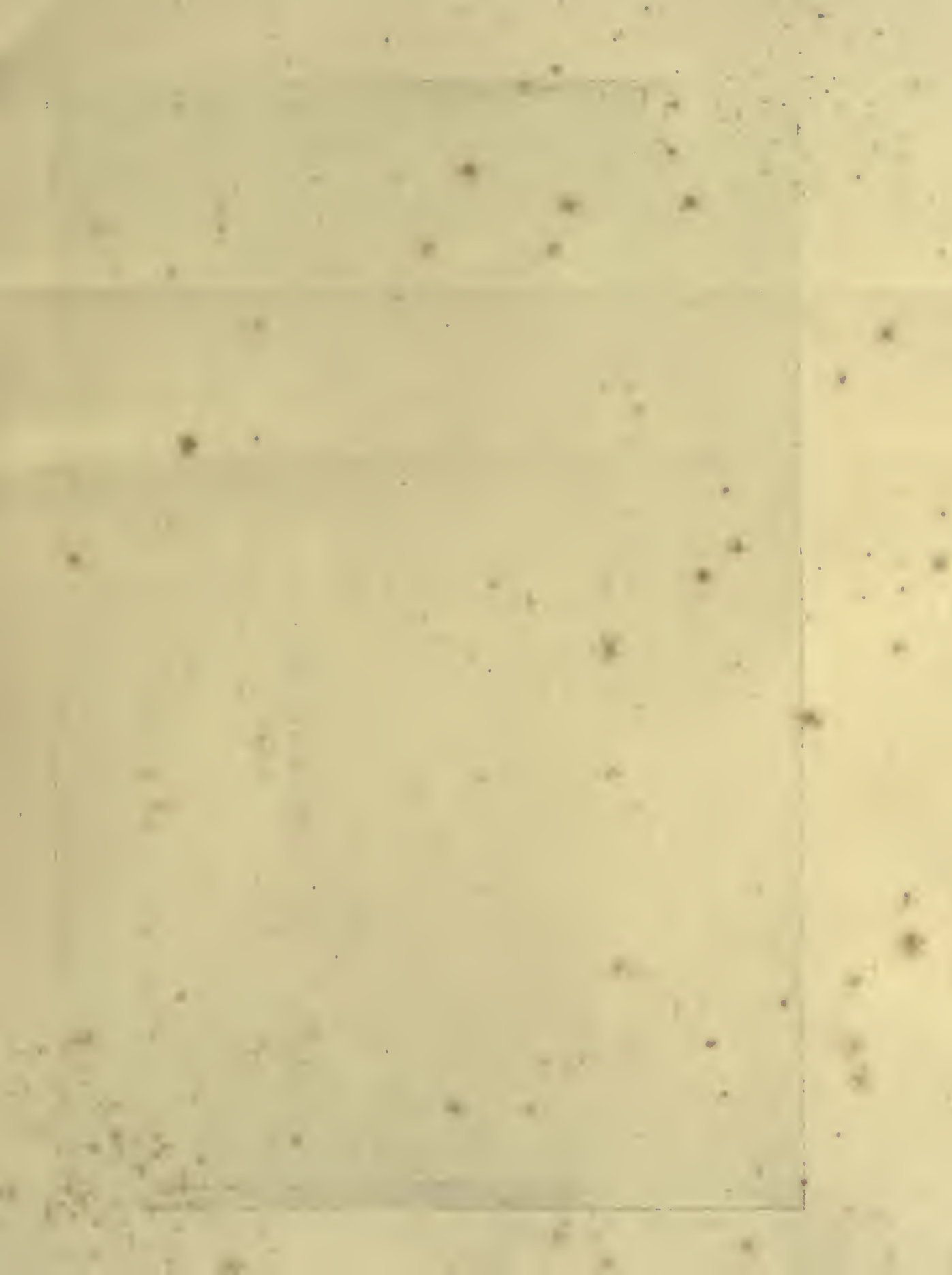


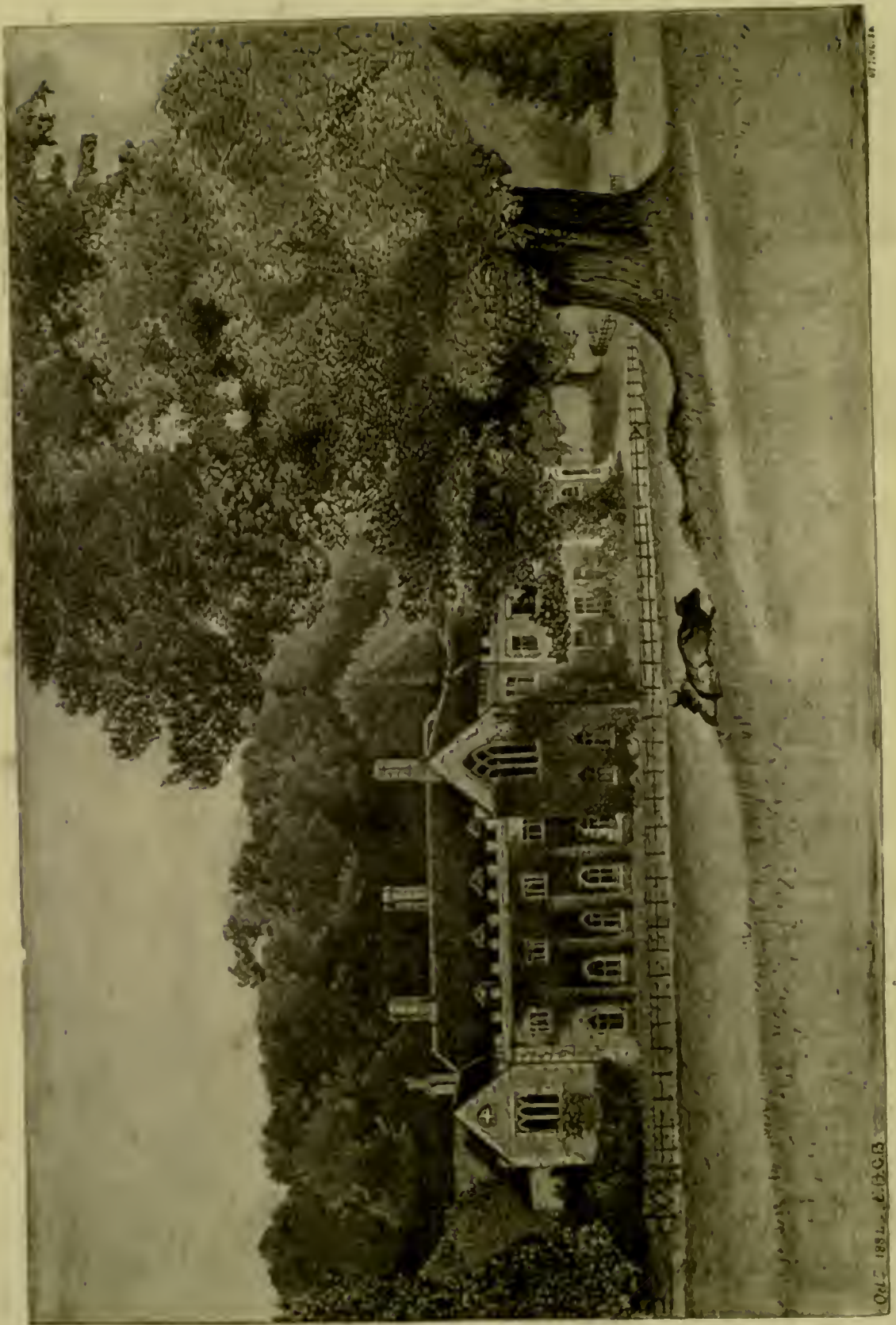






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THE
Cartulary
AND HISTORICAL NOTES OF THE
Cistercian Abbey of Flaxley,

OTHERWISE CALLED

Dene Abbey,

IN THE
COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

BY
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INTRODUCTION.

In the following notes an attempt has been made to weave into a connected narrative the scattered references which may be found in the public records relating to the Cistercian Abbey of Flaxley in Gloucestershire. Founded within the limits of the royal Forest of Dean during the reign of Stephen, this Abbey occupied in many respects an exceptional position. As formally notified in the Charter of Richard I., it was considered to be specially under the protection of the sovereign, and all its more important rights and privileges were derived from the favor of the crown. King John and King Edward III. appear to have paid frequent visits to Flaxley Abbey, probably for the purpose of hunting. The visits of the former are recorded in the well-known "Itinerary of King John." King Edward III. has left an important record of his visits to the Abbey in the shape of a formal deed granting to the monks a sum of £36. 9s. 1d. from the newly reclaimed land in the Forest, on account of injuries inflicted by the deer, and of special expenses incurred by the frequent royal visits. The privileges granted to the monks within Forest limits appear to have brought them into constant collision with the Forest authorities, who were under the control of the Constable of St. Briavell's Castle, and the sovereign appears to have been constantly invoked to protect and enforce the privileges of the Flaxley monks within Forest limits. To this circumstance are to be attributed the numerous references to Flaxley Abbey in the Close Rolls, consisting chiefly of writs and orders addressed to the Forest authorities on behalf of the monks. The Abbot of Flaxley was summoned to Parliament on several occasions in the reign of Edward I., and is noticed as being present at the burial, in Tewkesbury Abbey, of Gilbert de Clare, in 1230; and at the settlement of a dispute between the Abbots of Margan and Caerleon in 1256. The only important public event with which the history of Flaxley Abbey seems to have been associated, was the insurrection of Hubert de Burgh in 1234. Several extracts from the Close Rolls shew that Flaxley Abbey was resorted to as an asylum by several of Richard, Earl Marshal's, followers; and a hue and cry was on one occasion

raised to surround the Abbey, and prevent them from escaping. The extracts referred to throw an interesting light on the social condition of the times. The picture of the Abbey surrounded by men armed with bows and arrows and other weapons, keeping watch and ward at the summons of the Sheriff; the collision between the Abbot's and the Sheriff's men; the seizure of the Abbot's horses, and the excommunication of the Constable of St. Briavell's and his men by Hugh Foliot, Bishop of Hereford; the monks' appeal to the King, and the orders received to recompense the Abbot for damage to the hedges, and the loss of his horses and equipments; all these incidents are alluded to, and make up a highly interesting and characteristic picture of the times.

With the exception of the royal visits above alluded to, and the stirring events connected with the insurrection of Hubert de Burgh, the history of Flaxley Abbey seems to have been of an uneventful kind. Of the possessions and privileges of the monks, a tolerably full account is given in the notes. Henry II. confirmed to the monks the grant of the Valley of Castiard, where the Abbey was founded, and all the donations of Roger, Earl of Hereford, besides all easements in the royal Forest—viz., common of pasture, tithes of chestnuts, a moveable iron forge, and as much wood and timber as they required. The Abbey Cartulary contains a full account of the principal private gifts and benefactions made to Flaxley Abbey until the middle of the 13th century, when the Cartulary was probably written. By Popes Celestine III. and Alexander III. the Flaxley monks were granted special immunity from tithes.

The Cartulary further abounds in information of an interesting and valuable kind. Besides furnishing an important list of private benefactors, the Cartulary contains several statements of accounts, shewing the sums paid to the monks by their tenants, their various services, etc. A statement headed "*Redditus Cerae*," shews all the charitable grants to the Abbey of wax; another statement furnishes a most interesting catalogue of the Abbey Library. In the Cartulary are recorded the names of a large number of witnesses, most of whom were probably persons of local influence and reputation, and of whom this Cartulary is perhaps the most important evidence now remaining. The deeds recorded shew how the various special wants of the Abbey were provided for by private munificence: how Gilbert of Monmouth and Berta, his wife, granted to the Abbey and monks of Dene 5 shillings from the proceeds of the Mill of Hope (Longhope), for the purchase of wine for the celebration of the Mass, with a stipulation that if the mill should

fall down, the sum was to be paid out of customs dues of the Vill of Hope, and that any furplus might be devoted to the purposes of the Abbey Library and the repair of books. It tells how Adam of Blakeney, and his wife, Basilia, granted to the monks 2 shillings of annual rent, to be paid to the Sacristan of the Abbey every year on the Feast of St. Michael, for the purchase of oil for the three lamps that burned before the three Altars at High Mass. How Roger, of Pultun, and his wife, Margaret, assigned to the monks 5 shillings of rent for the purchase of bed-clothes for poor guests at the Abbey; and how Ernaldus of Cutberley granted to the Abbey all his land between the two bridges of the Severn at Gloucester, for the repair of the Abbey Hospice.

Amongst other matters of local interest, the burning of Neweham (Newnham) is specially referred to in a deed executed with the monks by Galfrid Hugelin; the date of this deed is not specially recorded, but bearing in mind the period when the Cartulary appears to have been prepared, the deed referred to was probably executed about the end of the 12th century.

From the additional information collected in these notes, a revised and more complete list of Flaxley Abbots than any list hitherto published has now been prepared. Two of the earliest Abbots of Dene are briefly alluded to in the Waverley Annals, which relates that on the occasion of the visitation of Cistercian Abbeys in 1187, Abbot Waleran of Dene resigned, and was succeeded by Abbot Alan, formerly monk of Bordesley. The Cartulary of the Abbey has several references to Abbot Alan, and to Abbot Richard, neither of whom have been noticed by such eminent authorities as Browne Willis, Tanner, or Stevens. In Bishop Cantelupe's Register at Hereford, Abbot William is referred to as having been installed circ. A.D. 1277. In the Bodleian Library there is a mutilated deed of Exchange of benefices between "— Berkeley, Abbas de Flaxley, rector ecclesiæ parochialis de Rodmarton," and "Nicholas Rewys, vicarius ecclesiæ parochialis de Westbury" in May, 1476; the deed is attested by John Rolues, public notary. None of the five Abbots named have hitherto been noticed by antiquaries, and the following list of Flaxley Abbots, though obviously still imperfect, is more complete than any list hitherto published:—

1. Waleran	resigned	1187	33 Hen. II.
2. Alan	elected	1187	do.
3. Richard	„ (circ.)	1200	1 John.
4. William	„ Feb.	1277 (?)	5 Edw. I.
5. Nicholas	„	1288	16 Edw. I.

6. William de Rya	„ 17 Oct. 1314	8 Edw. II.
7. Richard Peyto	„ 6 July 1372	46 Edw. III.
8. William	„ 14 April 1426	4 Hen. VI.
9. ——— Berkeley	„ 1476	16 Edw. IV.
10. John	„ 16 Dec. 1509	1 Hen. VIII.
11. William Beawdley	„ 1528	19 Hen. VIII.
12. Thomas Were	„ 1532	23 Hen. VIII.

Special attention has been directed to the task of fixing as accurately as possible the dates of the foundation and suppression of the Abbey. As regards the foundation, the evidence seems to point to the latter end of Stephen's reign—between the years 1148 and 1154—as the most probable date, but it must be admitted that the evidence leaves much to be desired. One new fact of considerable interest and importance, as bearing on the probable date of the foundation of the Abbey, has, however, I think, been fairly established. It may be stated with tolerable certainty that Flaxley Abbey was founded by Roger, eldest son of Earl Milo, to commemorate the death of his father who was killed while hunting in the Forest of Dean on Christmas Eve 1143. Leland, writing shortly after the suppression of the Abbey, related the tradition that a *brother* of Roger, Earl of Hereford, had been killed with an arrow, “in the very place where the Abbey since was made.” I have shewn I think in my notes strong reasons for believing that Leland's tradition has been wrongly associated with one of Earl Roger's brothers instead of with his father, Earl Milo, who is known to have met his death in the manner described by Leland. Assuming then this fact to be sufficiently proved, that Flaxley Abbey was founded by Roger to commemorate the death of Earl Milo on Christmas Eve 1143, it will follow with certainty that Flaxley Abbey was founded some time after that date. Reasons have been adduced for thinking that Gilbert Foliot was probably the Bishop of Hereford, referred to by Leland, who “help much to the buildinge of Flexeley.” Gilbert Foliot succeeded Robert de Betun as Bishop of Hereford, on the death of the latter in 1148, and if it may be assumed, on the evidence now put forward, that Gilbert Foliot was the Bishop referred to by Leland, it will follow that Flaxley Abbey was founded after 1148. The earliest charter granted to Flaxley Abbey after the foundation, purports to be granted by Henry, then Duke of Normandy, some time before his accession to the throne of England; and the foundation of the Abbey would thus apparently fall some time between

1148 and 1154. Although the evidence does not appear to admit of any nearer conclusion being drawn, it is satisfactory to be able to shew with tolerable certainty the approximate date of the foundation. On this point I have shewn that the local historians differ widely in opinion, but no serious attempt has, it would seem, been made to examine the evidence, or to form any probable conclusion regarding the exact date.

Of the date of the suppression, or of the events which accompanied it, no direct evidence seems to be on record. Edward Fox, ex-Provost of King's College, Cambridge, was Bishop of Hereford in 1535, and was apparently in office at the time that Flaxley Abbey was suppressed; but in his original Register at Hereford, no notice of the suppression, or of the events that accompanied the dissolution, is to be found. The Abbey was summarily suppressed amongst the lesser monasteries early in 1536, and in the following year, a grant of the Abbey and the estates was made by patent to Sir William Kingston, dated 26th March, 28 Henry VIII. (1537). This grant contains a clause that Sir William Kingston and his heirs were to hold all the premises "as fully as Thomas Were, the late Abbot, held the same on the 4th day of February, 27th Henry VIII. (1536)." The date mentioned is understood to be the actual date of the suppression of Flaxley Abbey, and Sir William Kingston was thus invested, by the terms of the grant, with all the rights, titles, privileges, etc., which were enjoyed by the last Abbot, Thomas Were, on the actual date of the dissolution.

With these few introductory remarks, the notes may be left to speak for themselves. That they contain many imperfections I am well aware, but I have, at all events, collected a large amount of very interesting materials; and in attempting to give a connected account of the various scattered references to the Cistercian Monastery of Flaxley, in Gloucestershire, have done my best to supplement the very meagre accounts of this house which are given in the County histories and in Dugdale's *Monaſticon*.

To Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., I am especially indebted for most valuable advice and assistance in connection with the preparation of these notes. It is mainly owing to his cordial encouragement that I was first induced to undertake the present work; and without his kind assistance and support, I could scarcely have hoped to accomplish, during a brief absence from India, a somewhat formidable holiday task. My obligations to Mr. Samuel Gael and to Mr. T. Fitzroy Fenwick, of Thirlestaine House, Cheltenham, I have warmly acknowledged in the notes. The publication of the Flaxley

Cartulary makes, it is hoped, a useful addition to the existing materials for a new county history, and will doubtless attract much interest and attention.

Mr. H. C. Beddoe, Registrar to the Bishop of Hereford, has given me every assistance in examining the original Bishops' Registers at Hereford, and his kindness and courtesy I am anxious to acknowledge. The Rev. R. Hall, Vicar of Flaxley (1880), has materially assisted me with several interesting notes and illustrations; and Mr. Edmund Oliver has also given me some valuable information and suggestions. For the illustrations, I am indebted to my brother, Mr. Edward B. Crawley-Boevey. I think that they will be found to add materially to the interest and value of the present notes.

A. W. C-B.

FLAXLEY ABBEY.

PART I.

THE FOUNDATION.

The Cistercian Abbey of Flaxley or Flexeley, otherwise called Dene Abbey or the Abbey of the Blessed Mary of Dene, was founded during the reign of King Stephen between the years 1148 and 1154 by Roger son of Milo Fitzwalter Earl of Hereford. Regarding the exact date of the foundation of the Abbey the local historians appear to differ widely in opinion. Sir Robert Atkyns¹ speaks of the Abbey being founded temp. Henry I, and on this point he is followed by Rudder,² Stevens³ and Cox.⁴

In Bishop Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*⁵ the foundation of the Abbey is mentioned as occurring "temp. R. Steph.," no attempt being made to fix the exact date. Tanner's note in the point, see below, is inserted in the last edition (1825) of Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*,⁶ the editors apparently concurring in the view that Flaxley Abbey was founded temp. Stephen. Archdeacon Rudge⁷ follows the same authority in the account given of Flaxley in his *County History* published in 1803.

¹ Atkyns' *History of Gloucestershire*, p. 228.

² Rudder's *History of Gloucestershire*, p. 449.

³ Stevens' *Supplement*, Vol. ii, p. 48.

⁴ A *Topographical, Ecclesiastical and Natural History of Gloucestershire*, by Rev. Thos. Cox. 1700.

⁵ Tanner's *Notitia Monastica* under the head of "Gloucestershire xi. Flexeley or Dene." Reprinted by James Nasmith, M.A., 1787. Tanner has the following note—"Sir Robert Atkyns makes this Abbey to have been founded temp. Hen. I; but I have continued it as in the former edition, Roger not being Earl of Hereford till 9 Steph. as Dugdale's *Baronage*, i, 538."

⁶ Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum* (1825) Vol. v, p. 588.

⁷ Rudge's *History of Gloucestershire*, Vol. ii, p. 94.

Bigland¹ gives 1140 as the approximate date of the foundation of the Abbey; and this date has also been accepted by Fosbroke² and Nicholls³ in their notices of Flaxley Abbey. In Duncumb's Herefordshire⁴ the founding of the Abbey by Roger second Earl of Hereford is mentioned as having taken place after the accession of Henry II in 1154.

The difficulty of determining the exact date arises, of course, from the very scanty notices of this foundation which have been handed down. In fact the only direct evidence on the subject seems to be derived from Leland, who in his Itinerary gives the following account:—

"Rogerus Erle of Hereforde founder of Flaxley in the Forest of Deene. There was a brother of Rogers Erle of Hereforde that was kyllid withe an arowe in huntyng in the very place where the Abbay fyns was made. There was a table of this matier hanggid up in the Abbay Church of Flexeley. There was a Byshope of Hereford that holp much to the building of Flexeley."⁵

This tradition, related by Leland, has hitherto been accepted by all the local historians without comment. But the tradition as it stands seems to

¹ Bigland's History of Gloucestershire, p. 582.

² Fosbroke's History of Gloucestershire, Vol. ii, p. 177.

³ Nicholls' Forest of Dean, p. 176.

⁴ Duncumb's Herefordshire, Vol. i, p. 126.

⁵ See Leland's Itinerary by Thomas Hearne, M.A., Vol. viii, p. 36

Leland visited Gloucestershire shortly after the final dissolution of the Monasteries in 1539. His "Itinerary" contains an interesting account of the various places in Gloucestershire visited by him. He mentions the Priory of St. Oswald as standing "north north-west from Gloucester Abbey upon Severne ripe." Llanthony Priory is also mentioned as standing "upon the left ripe of Severne a little beneath Gloucester." Newnham, Aust Cliff, Berkeley, and Thornbury are all alluded to in turn, and the narrative is then continued by Leland as follows:—

"As soon as I passed over the arme of Severne at the west end of Gloucester, I entered into the forest of Dene, the which thence downward alonge Severne into the mouth of Wye river (where it goeth into Severne) and on the other part again from Monmouth to the poynt of Wye is divided from Wales by the left ripe of Wye river.

"The soyle of the Forest of Dene for the most part is more fruitful of wood and grasse than of corne, and yet there is good corne sufficient for the inhabitants of it.

"The ground is plentiful of iron mines and divers forges be there to make iron.

"Flaxley Abbey of White Monks stood in Dene forest a 5 or 6 miles from Gloucester.

"Mr. Bainham dwelleth at Westbury in the Forest of Dene 6 miles from Gloucester."

It will be noticed that Leland speaks of Flaxley Abbey in the past tense, showing that it had already been dissolved. The actual date of the dissolution of this abbey was 4th Feb., 1536. The preface to the Itinerary states that the book was "Begunne about 1538, 30 Hen. VIII," and was inscribed to the king as a new year's gift, 38 Henry VIII, 1546-47.

require explanation, for while nothing is known of the alleged death while hunting of any of Earl Roger's *brothers*,¹ all of whom are tolerably well known, it is related by several of the old chroniclers that Milo Earl of Hereford, father of Earl Roger, did meet his death in the way described by Leland, while hunting in the Forest of Dean on Christmas Eve 1143.²

Account of Earl Milo's death by John of Hexham and Gervase of Dover.

The circumstances of Earl Milo's death are thus described in the History of Simeon of Durham, continued by John Prior of Hexham, Twyſden Collection: page 273, line 50.

"Obiit Milo Comes Herefordiæ in vigilia natalis Domini venatui infistens, et sagitta tranſfixus."

In the chronicles of Gervase of Dover, Twyſden collection, page 1359, line 13, Earl Milo's death is referred to in the following terms:—

"Nam Milo Comes Herefordensis specialis ipsius consiliariis morte preventus vitam finivit."

Again in the *Gesta Stephani* is given the following account:—

Page 16, "dum cervis insidiaretur a comite pectus sagitta tranſfixus sine mora interiit." And again at page 101:—

"Dum in sacro vigiliarum nativitatis Domini die, cervis insidiaretur, a milite sagittam imprudenter in cervum dirigente pectus tranſforatus, sine penitentiae fructu miserabiliter occubuit."

Dugdale, in his account of the Earls of Hereford at page 536, Vol. i, of the "Baronage," has quoted from Gervase of Dover and John of Hexham, and gives the following account of Earl Milo's death:—

"But at length being wounded by the shot of an arrow in hunting upon

¹ By his marriage with Sybill daughter of Bernard de Newmarch Earl Milo had five sons:—1. Roger, 2. Walter, 3. Mahel or Michel, 4. Henry, 5. William; and three daughters, Margery m. Humphrey de Bohun, Berta m. Philip de Braose, and Lucie m. Herbert FitzHerbert. Earl Roger died, it is supposed, sometime in 1155; and his four brothers all dying f.p., their three sisters succeeded to the family estates which were partitioned between them.

² As regards the exact date of Earl Milo's death I have followed the author of *Annales de Theokesberia*, who gives 1143 as the date, viz:—

"MCXLIII. Innocentius Papa obiit et Celestinus successit obiitque cui Lucius successit. Obiit que Milo comes Herefordiæ."—*Annal. de Theokes. Rolls Series*, p. 46.

The same date 1143 is given in *Nicholas' Historic Peerage* as the date of Milo's death, see p. 246.

Dugdale gives the date as Christmas 1144, see quotation in the text below; but there is distinct evidence that Roger was styled "Earl of Hereford" in public instruments at least as early as 1144—see page 9, note 1. 1143 seems therefore to be the more probable date.

Xmas eve anno 1144, 9 Steph., he departed this life and was buried in the Chapter House at Llanthony."

From the passages above quoted there would seem to be abundant evidence in support of the accepted account of Earl Milo's death; and it seems difficult to resist the conclusion that the tradition of Earl Milo's death has been wrongly associated by Leland with one of Earl Milo's sons instead of with Earl Milo himself. That Flaxley Abbey was founded by Earl Roger to commemorate the fate of his father, seems to be, under the circumstances, probable enough; and according to Leland's tradition the site of the Abbey marks the very spot where Earl Milo met with his death under the circumstances above described.

Earl Milo Excommunicated by the Bishop of Hereford.

Earl Milo at the time of his death is stated to have been under sentence of excommunication pronounced on him and his followers by Robert de Betun Bishop of Hereford for seizing the goods and lands of that See. The following account is given in the *Gesta Stephani* of the circumstances under which this excommunication was pronounced. Earl Milo having revolted from his allegiance, and having attached himself to the cause of the Empress Matilda, collected large forces at Gloucester for the purpose of harassing the king. For the maintenance of these troops he endeavoured to impose new exactions, but met with resistance at the hands of the Bishop of Hereford (Robert de Betun) who boldly withstood his unlawful demands, and at last threatened him with excommunication. This so exasperated Milo that he immediately invaded the Bishopric and all its lands and possessions, whereupon the excommunication was pronounced.

Bishop Robert de Betun, who thus withstood Earl Milo, was himself an ex-prior of the mother house of Llanthony in Monmouthshire. It was at his intercession that Earl Milo was induced to become the patron and founder of the new Llanthony Priory near Gloucester. The date of the foundation as given in Abbot Froucestre's MS. Chronicle, is the 8th of the Kalends of June (May 25) A.D. 1136.

Controversy regarding the burial of Earl Milo.

The occasion of Earl Milo's death gave rise to a controversy¹ between the monks of St. Peter's Abbey in Gloucester, and the Canons of the newly

¹ For an account of this controversy see original letters from the Gloucester Cathedral Register A, printed in App. to the *Introductio* of *Hist. Mon. S. Petri, Glouc.*, Vol. i, pp. lxxv. to lxxvii., and W. H. Hart's *Introduction to Glouc. Cart.*, p. xxxiii.

founded Llanthony Priory, regarding the place of burial. The controversy was finally closed in favour of Llanthony, and Earl Milo's body was surrendered for burial to the Canons of Llanthony Priory on the special condition that Earl Roger and his wife "and all their heirs for ever and the lord of Gloucester Castle whosoever he might be, should wherever they died be buried within the walls of St. Peter's."¹

Flaxley Abbey having been founded by Roger Earl of Hereford to commemorate the death of his father Earl Milo, the history of this foundation is seen to be intimately connected with the family history of the Earls of Hereford, and it will perhaps be convenient at this place to give a brief sketch of the history of this family which played a very prominent part in the history of those times.

Dugdale (Baronage, vol. i, p. 536) relates that Walter, Constable of England, the founder of the family, erected the Castle of Gloucester upon his own demesne lands, and built also the Castles of Bristol and Rochester and the Tower of London. He had the custody of the Castles of Gloucester and Hereford. He endowed the Canons of Llanthony in Wales with a moiety of his Lordship of Beryntone; and in his old age taking the habit of Canon Regular died in Llanthony and was buried in the Chapter House.

Milo FitzWalter is stated to have been an expert foldier, and one of the chief counsellors of Henry I, who gave to him in marriage Sybill² the eldest daughter of Bernard de Newmarch, Lord of Brecknock, by his wife Nesta the daughter of Griffin ap Leweline.

On the occasion of this marriage Milo received from Henry I the Honour

¹ The manuscript from the Surrenden Collection printed at p. 364; Vol. iii., Trans. Brisl. and Glouc. Arch. Soc., states that Earl Roger is buried in the Chapter House of Llanthony Priory close by his father Earl Milo. But Leland states in his Itinerary that Earl Roger is buried in the Chapter House of St. Peter's at Gloucester, where there is an inscription to his memory. Leland's statement on the point is quoted by Rudder (p. 127 and 179). According to the stipulation made at the time of Earl Milo's burial, Earl Roger and his wife should apparently have been buried at Gloucester, and the memorial inscription in the Chapter House makes it probable that Leland's account is correct. Earl Roger shortly before his death became a monk of St. Peter's Monastery at Gloucester, and allusions to this circumstance will be found at pp. 88 and 331, Vol. i. of Hist. et Cart. of St. Peter's Monastery at Gloucester. The exact date of Earl Roger's death is involved in some uncertainty. It is supposed to have occurred some time during the year 1155.—See Editorial Notes at pp. 366 and 367, Trans. Bristol and Gloucestershire Arch. Soc., Vol. iii, under paper relating to St. Briavells Castle.

² The record of this marriage will be found amongst the Royal Charters of Henry I in the Duchy of Lancaster Records, see Register 1121, Winchester. Grant to Milo de Glouc. of Sibilla daughter of Bernard de Novo Mercato in marriage, pp. 6, 7, 8. P.R.O.

of Brecknock, and all the lands which his father held in capite, together with the office of Constable of the King's Court.

Dugdale further relates that on the death of Henry I, Milo "expecting through the interest he had with Maud the King's sole daughter and heir, to attain to the Earldom of Hereford, he subtilly used all his power on her behalf and went with some strength to his castle at Gloucester, where she then was, and fetched her with honour thence."

From Stephen, however, Milo obtained a restitution in fee of the whole Honour of Gloucester with the custody of the Tower and Castle there, which he had held as his patrimony in the time of Henry I, and likewise the Barony of Brecknock with all the offices and lands whereof he was possessed in the time of Henry I.¹

Notwithstanding this, in the fourth year of Stephen's reign when Maud the Empress landed, Milo deserted Stephen, and repairing to her at Bristol acknowledged her for his sovereign, attended her to Gloucester, where he received her very honourably and did homage to her.

Grant to Earl Milo of St. Briavell's Castle and Forest of Dean.

On this occasion the Empress Maud bestowed on him St. Briavell's Castle in Gloucestershire, and the whole Forest of Dene, which so obliged him to her that he entered into a league with Robert Earl of Gloucester her brother to aid him in keeping his castles and all his inheritance.²

Again after the capture of Stephen in the battle of Lincoln a conspiracy was formed against the Empress Maud who fled for protection to Milo.

¹ The record of this grant I cannot find. Amongst the Royal Charters of King Stephen transcribed in the Register of the Duchy of Lancaster Records are the following:—

- (a) Confirmation to Earl Milo of grant made by Hen. I to Walter the Constable of the land of Edric the son of Ketel.
- (b) Grant to Earl Milo of all the land which the Bishop of Exeter held in Gloucester and had given to Milo.

² No record of the alleged grant can be found in the "Register of Royal Charters;" from the Duchy of Lancaster Records, but the following grants of the Empress to Earl Milo are recorded:—

- (a) "1141. St. Albans. Grant from the Empress Maud to Milo de Gloucester of the house which belonged to Gregory the Sewer at Westminster," pp. 19, 20.
- (b) "1141. Oxford. Grant from the Empress Maud to Milo Earl of Hereford of the Castle and Honor of Abergavenny," pp. 20, 21.

The Charter of the Empress creating Milo Earl of Hereford is the only other grant between these parties of which a record can be found.

Earl Milo created Earl of Hereford.

On this occasion she created him Earl of Hereford; her charter of creation bearing date at Oxford on the Feast of St. James the Apostle, giving thereby to him and his heirs the Castle of Hereford with the third penny of the rent of that county, and the third penny of the pleas of the county; the lordships of Hawerdine, Luggewardine and Wilton, all in that shire; the Haies of Hereford, and the Forest of Trivele.

This charter is printed in extenso in Rymer's *Fœdera*, Vol. i, p. 8; and also in Vol. v, Appendix v, to the Report on the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm. At Vol. ii, p. 140, of this Report will be found the opinion of the Lords' Committee regarding this charter of the Empress. It was considered that the grant to Milo of the dignity of an Earl was a distinct grant from the grant of the landed property given by the same instrument.

The grant of the third penny of the county, which seems to have been the ancient fee of the Saxon Earl, renders it probable, in the opinion of the Committee, that as a dignity the title of Earl after the Conquest bore some resemblance to that of the Saxon Earl, though the Saxon Earl had official duties which did not belong to an Earl at the time of the creation of Milo. From the language of the charter the Lords' Committee inferred that the dignity granted to Milo was personal.¹

Of Earl Milo's son and successor Roger, founder of Flaxley Abbey, Dugdale relates that he *succeeded* to the Earldom of Hereford, and having married Cecily daughter of Pain FitzJohn, one of the chief counsellors of Henry I, and then lord of Ewyas, had a confirmation² from King Stephen of the whole inheritance of the same Pain, and likewise of all those lands he had with his daughter in marriage, which were part of the honor of Hugh de Lacy.

¹ On this point Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., remarks—"This would seem to be confirmed by subsequent events. Roger was *created* Earl by Henry II. He did not succeed, and was not succeeded by his brothers."

² The record of this confirmation is preserved amongst the Duchy of Lancaster Records in the Register of Royal Charters, and stands as follows:—

1137—1153.—Marlborough. Grant from King Stephen to Roger the son of Milo de Gloucester and Cecily his wife, daughter of Pain FitzJohn, in fee and inheritance of all the purchases which the said Pain held on the day of his death, and the marriage portion which he gave his daughter out of the honor of Hugh de Lacy, and all his rights in that honor, and moreover all that the said Pain gave his wife Sibilla in dower: pp. 29, 30, 31. P.R.O.

Charter of Henry II to Roger Earl of Hereford.

Shortly after the accession of Henry II in 1154 a charter was granted by him to Roger Earl of Hereford reciting and confirming the various possessions inherited by him.

This charter is set out at length in Vol. v, App. v, of the Lords' Report on the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm above referred to. The following are the most important clauses:—

"Sciatis nos reddidisse et concessisse Rogero Comiti Herefordiæ in feudo et hereditate sibi et heredibus suis ad tenendum de me et de meis heredibus totum feudum Comitis Milonis patris sui, et totum feudum Bernardi de Novo Mercato ubicunque sit. Insuper etiam dedi et concessi omnia dominica quæ rex Henricus avus meus habuit intra Sabrinam et Wayem in Glocestriæ excepto castello de Sancto Briavello, et villa de Neweham et foresta de Dena. Hæc r̄ sunt illa dominia videlicet Minstredwr̄ et Redlen et Aura et Dymoc, cum omnibus appendiciis suis. Et ex altera parte Sabrinæ dedi ei et concessi Cilteham cum omnibus appendiciis suis pro lxi terræ. Preterea dedi ei et concessi motā Hereford cum toto Castello, et tercium denarium redditus burgi Herefordiæ quicquid unquam reddat et tercium denarium placitorum tocius comitatus Herefordiæ unde feci eum comitem."¹

This charter of Henry II to Roger Earl of Hereford is recited in a subsequent charter granted by King John to Henry de Bohun. Rot. Cart. i Joh. p. 2, m. 6. Both the charters granted to Roger Earl of Hereford and to Henry de Bohun were discussed by the Lords' Committee, which expressed the opinion that in both cases the Earldom of Hereford was a special creation, and that their dignities as Earls were not by reason of the tenure of lands.

The words of the Lords' Committee on this point are as follows:—

"The words 'unde eum fecimus Comitem Hereford', in the Charter of John to Henry de Bohun, and the words 'unde feci eum comitem' in the Charter of Henry II to Roger son of Milo, seem to import that both Roger son of Milo and Henry de Bohun were created Earls; and that their dignities as Earls were not by reason of tenure of lands or of the County of Hereford as an Earldom. King Henry may have disputed the grant of his mother to Milo, and in that case his own grant to Roger son of Milo, though made to Roger and his heirs, may have been considered as an original grant confined

¹ From Rot. Cart. i Joh. p. 177 in Turr. Lond., printed at length in Vol. v, App. v, of the Lords' Report on the Dignity of a Peer.

to heirs of the body of Roger especially with respect to the dignity of Earl as the brothers of Roger did not succeed to the dignity.”¹

The statement made by Dugdale, that St. Briavell's Castle in Gloucestershire and the whole Forest of Dene was bestowed by the Empress Maud on Earl Milo, is apparently based on some document in the Duchy of Lancaster Records. The reference quoted by Dugdale is taken “Ex magno Registro in officio ducatus Lanc.” I have made a search for this document,² but without success; and in the absence of the original evidence, the alleged grant to Earl Milo of the Forest of Dene and of St. Briavell's Castle must be accepted for the present on Dugdale's sole authority.

¹ The Charter granted by Hen. II to Roger Earl of Hereford is undated; but the approximate date is fixed by Mr. Eyton as about March 1155, while the Court was still at Westminster. (Court, Household and Itinerary of King Hen. II by Rev. R. W. Eyton, M.A., 1878, page 9.) The death of Milo Earl of Hereford and father of Roger occurred as before shown, on Christmas Eve, 1143, according to the author of the Annals of Tewkesbury. There seems to be distinct evidence that Roger, son and successor of Earl Milo, at once assumed the title of Earl of Hereford on his father's death, for in vol. i, p. 311 of Cart. et Hist. Mon. S. Petri, Glouc., is recorded a formal deed of exchange, executed 1144 “in præsentia domini Rogeri Comitis Herefordiæ.”

In the earliest charter granted to Flaxley Abbey of which any record remains, Henry Duke of Normandy formally confirmed the donations to the Abbey of Roger, “Earl of Hereford,” who himself appears amongst the attesting witnesses, and is styled Earl of Hereford.

In another charter granted by the same Prince Henry, before his accession, to Robert Fitzharding of Berkeley, Roger, “Earl of Hereford,” appears amongst the attesting witnesses.

These facts seem clearly to prove Roger assumed the style and dignity of Earl of Hereford long before the charter of Henry II which was considered by the Lords' Committee to amount to a formal creation of that title. There is no evidence to show that Roger was ever recognised as Earl of Hereford by Stephen, though Roger appears to have assumed the title on his father's death on Christmas eve 1143, and to have held it until the accession of Henry II. The probability would seem to be that Roger aspired to succeed to all the estates and dignities granted to his father Milo by the Empress Maud, including St. Briavell's Castle and the whole Forest of Dene. Recognition of these grants by Stephen could not have been expected; and although the grants made by Earl Roger to the Flaxley monks in forest limits were formally confirmed by Prince Henry before his accession, the charter granted by Henry II to Earl Roger makes special exception of St. Briavell's Castle and the Forest of Dene, which were by implication retained in the king's own hands. In connection with the same subject it may be noted that the fee and inheritance of English Bicknor (Byknore) which belonged to Ulric de Dene, and is situated within the Forest limits, is specially noted as having been granted by Henry I to Milo de Gloucester the Constable. The record of this grant is amongst the Royal Charters in the Duchy of Lancaster records. Roger Earl of Hereford would naturally have succeeded to this estate irrespective of the alleged grant of the whole Forest of Dean to Earl Milo by the Empress Maud—(See p. 16, note 3).

² This document should apparently be noted in the official calendar to the Duchy of Lancaster Records known as the Great Cowchers. These volumes have been searched by me without success, although I have received the courteous assistance of an experienced official in the Public Record Office.

It is important, however, to notice that in the charter of Henry II to Earl Roger shortly after his accession, above quoted, a special exception was made of "the Castle of St. Briavell's, the vill of Neweham, and the Forest of Dene," all of which, it must be inferred, were retained by Henry II in his own hands.

Flaxley Abbey was founded within the limits of the Forest of Dene after the alleged grant of that Forest to Earl Milo by the Empress Maud, and before the resumption of the Forest under the terms of the grant made by Henry II to Earl Milo's son and successor Roger.

Earl Roger appears to have made up his father's quarrel with Robert de Betun Bishop of Hereford; and is stated to have been a great benefactor to the See of Hereford. Amongst other grants he gave back the Hayes or woods of Ros, which are supposed to have been included in the gift of Edmund Ironside, who left to the See the valuable manor of Ros. This restitution is thus referred to in Bishop Swinfield's Register, fol. 15 a:—

"Hayas de Ros quas ante tempus meum amiserat cum omni plenitudine et dominio venationis et aliarum rerum ecclesiæ ipsius (sc. episcopi) restituo."

Earl Roger was also a great benefactor to the Abbey of St. Peter's in Gloucester, and to the Monks of Brecknock. For a list of his donations to St. Peter's vide references given in Hist. et Cart. Mon., St. Peter's, Glouc., vol. iii, p. 374.

In the Register of Royal Charters belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster Records is set forth the deed whereby Henry I granted, A.D. 1121, in marriage to Milo de Gloucester Sibilla, daughter of Bernard de Novo Mercato. Below the MS. transcript of this charter in the P.R.O., there is the following official note which seems to throw some light on the statement in the text:—

"It is conceived that this charter could not have been seen by Dugdale, who evidently alludes to some other when he says "The King gave to Milo in marriage Sibill the eldest daughter of Bernard de Newmarche Lord of Brecknock, together with the Honor of Brecknock, so likewise all his father's lands held in capite with the office of Constable of his Court as by his Charter dated at Roan appeareth."—The reference of this charter is thus given in the Baronage "Ex Registro magno in Ducatu Lancastriæ," but as neither any such book, nor the charter referred to are at the present day (1834) to be found in the Duchy office, this and some other allusions to the same Register seem strongly to favour a belief that Dugdale must have seen a third volume, similar to the two called the Great Cowchers, but which since his time has passed into other hands. The grant quoted by Dugdale is probably of a later date than the Charter now under consideration, which seems to have been made to Milo prior to his father's decease, and before he succeeded to the hereditary Constableness of England, as he is herein only described as Milo de Gloucester."

¹ See Abstract and Illustrations of Bishop Swinfield's Roll by the Rev. John Webb, page xx, printed for the Camden Society.

In the charter granted by Earl Milo to the Priory of Llanthony near Gloucester there are one or two interesting allusions to his son Roger.

With reference to the grant of the manor of Hethamstede the charter translated runs as follows :—

“This donation I and my wife Sybille and my sons Roger, Walter, and Henry did make in the church of the Canons of Gloucester. Roger who is now married took an oath upon the altar of St. Mary and upon the four Evangelists that he would never hereafter give them any disturbance concerning that manor.”

The same charter also refers to the grant of a moiety of the fishery at Haspool “by delivering a golden ring upon the altar in the same church which I did in gratitude for the recovery of my son Roger.”

At the time of Earl Milo's death William de Wycombe, well-known as the biographer of Robert de Betun Bishop of Hereford, was prior of the newly founded house of Llanthony near Gloucester. After Milo's death William de Wycombe wrote a narrative entitled “The whole Tyranny and malicious proceedings of the Earl, and his excommunication from the stock of Christ.” This writing was brought to the notice of Roger Earl of Hereford by the monks of Llanthony, who were anxious to get rid of William de Wycombe, and Earl Roger exasperated by the pamphlet is said to have made William of Wycombe's position so difficult that he was forced to resign his office of Prior.

Earl Roger having been, as above stated, a great benefactor to the See of Hereford, and having made up his father's quarrel with Bishop Robert de Betun, some light is thrown upon the statement made by Leland that there was a Bishop of Hereford “that holpe muche to the buildinge of Flexeley.” Who then was this Bishop? Robert de Betun was Bishop of Hereford at the time of Earl Milo's death on Christmas eve 1143; and he died at Rheims on “the 16 of the Kalends. of May,” 1148, according to the statement of his biographer William of Wycombe.

Robert de Betun was succeeded at Hereford by Gilbert Foliot, who presided over the See of Hereford until his transfer to the diocese of London in 1163. The Bishop of Hereford referred to by Leland must then apparently have been either Robert de Betun or Gilbert Foliot; and could it be ascertained which of these two Bishops of Hereford took part in the building of Flaxley, the evidence would materially assist in fixing the actual date of the foundation.

There are some reasons for thinking that Gilbert Foliot was probably

the Bishop¹ referred to by Leland, for had Flaxley Abbey been built in the lifetime of that bishop's predecessor Robert de Betun, between Christmas 1143, the date of Earl Milo's death, and 1148 the date of his own death, some notice of that event would probably have been made in William de Wycombe's life of Robert de Betun which has been already referred to.

William de Wycombe was Prior of Llanthony² near Gloucester; and the foundation of a neighbouring monastery by Earl Roger the patron of Llanthony, with the assistance of Robert de Betun, a former prior of Llanthony, was an event which William de Wycombe would have been little likely to omit had it occurred in the lifetime of Robert de Betun.

At the time of the foundation of Flaxley Abbey the Forest of Dean appears to have formed an ecclesiastical district of itself, known as the deanery of the Forest of Dean. Until the establishment of the See of Gloucester at the time of the Dissolution the Forest Deanery was subject to the jurisdiction of the Bishops of Hereford. The Abbey of Flaxley being founded within this jurisdiction fell naturally under the authority of the Bishops of Hereford; and the original Registers of that See still preserved at Hereford, in the custody of the Bishop's Registrar, contain, it is supposed, the only evidence still extant of the names and dates of the installation of the Flaxley Abbots. These records will be noticed hereafter.

Assuming then that Flaxley Abbey was founded during the episcopate of Gilbert Foliot, and before the accession of Henry II on 19 December, 1154, the date of the foundation can be fixed approximately as occurring between 1148 and 1154.

¹ Gervase of Dover (*Twysden*), page 1377, line 63, relates that Roger Earl of Hereford wishing to rebel against Henry II was brought back to his allegiance by his relation Gilbert Foliot Bishop of Hereford.

² Of Llanthony Priory near Gloucester an interesting relic has been preserved at Flaxley in the shape of a window of painted glass bearing the arms and device of the Priory of Llanthony. A coloured print and description of these arms will be found in a work entitled "*Some account of Llanthony Priory*," by the Rev. G. Roberts, late Vicar of Monmouth, reprinted from the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, No. iii, and published in 1847 by W. Pickering, 177, Piccadilly, London. The description of the arms is by the late J. D. Thos. Niblett, Esq., of Harefield Court, Gloucester, who states that the window now in Flaxley Church was originally placed in the Chapel of Old Quedgeley Court, the ancient manor house and country seat of the Priors of Llanthony. Some of the glass from this chapel was set up in the mortuary chapel at Bromesburrow, and a few of the shields were given by Mr. H. G. Dobyns Yate to the late Sir Thos. Crawley Boevey, Bart., of Flaxley Abbey, who caused them to be inserted in the old Flaxley Church built by Mrs. Mary Pope. On the erection of the new church, which was consecrated in 1856, the Llanthony windows were transferred to the new church, where they may now be seen.

General description of the Public Records relating to Flaxley Abbey.

Having then fixed as closely as the evidence will allow, the date of this foundation, it will now be convenient before discussing the contents of the various charters, grants, etc., made to the Abbey, to give a brief general description of all the records and documentary evidence which I have been able to find relating to Flaxley Abbey.

These records may be conveniently classified as follows :—

- I.—Public Records consisting of antient charters, grants, confirmation charters, patents, etc., together with inquisitions, licences to acquire land, and all miscellaneous references on record in the Public Rolls.
- II.—The Cartulary of Flaxley Abbey, containing ninety-seven original documents, consisting chiefly of grants, assignments, etc., made by various local benefactors to the Abbey and Monks. The original Roll on which these documents are transcribed was in the possession of the late Sir Thomas Phillipps of Middlehill, co. Warwick, and latterly of Thirlestaine House, Cheltenham.
- III.—Extracts from the original Registers of the Bishops of Hereford relating to Flaxley Abbey. These records are in the custody of the Bishop's Registrar at Hereford.

Of the documents included under the first head no attempt has, it is believed, ever been made to furnish anything like a complete list. Under the brief notice of "Flaxley" Abbey in Bishop Tanner's "Notitia Monastica," will be found a list of some of these documents and references to the public records; and this list has been incorporated as it stands in the last (1825) edition of Dugdale's "Monasticon Anglicanum."

But Bishop Tanner's list of references, besides being incomplete, furnishes no information regarding the nature or contents of the various documents adverted to; and pains have, therefore, now been taken to furnish a more complete and accurate list with the assistance of the excellent calendars and indexes published by the Record Commissioners; and to give some account of the valuable and interesting papers referred to.

For convenience of reference and to assist future enquirers, I have appended to this paper a complete list of the references consulted. See Appendix, pt. 1.

The more important and interesting of the charters, grants, etc., hitherto unpublished, will be found at length in the Appendix.

The following table exhibits at a glance the chief sources of information consulted by me in the Public Record Office :—

- 1.—Cartae Antiquae. References to Flaxley Abbey noticed in the Calendar of Sir Joseph Ayloffe.
- 2.—Close Rolls. As far as they have been yet (1881) printed or calendared by the authorities of the Record Office; viz., to the 57th year of Henry III.
- 3.—Charter Rolls. Calendared from 1 John to end of Edward IV.
- 4.—Patent Rolls. Calendared down to 23 Edward IV.
- 5.—Inquisitions post mortem, and ad quod damnum. Calendared from Henry III to Richard III.
- 6.—Hundred Rolls for Henry II and Edward I, printed by Record Commissioners, and Placita de Quo Warranto.
- 7.—Taxation of Pope Nicholas and Valor Ecclesiasticus, printed by Record Commissioners.
- 8.—Annales Monastici, Rolls Series.
- 9.—Records of the Duchy of Lancaster.
- 10.—Placita Forestae de Dene, 42 and 54 Henry III, 10 Edward I, 9 to 15 Edward III. Four county bags in the chief clerk's office. Chapter House.

In addition to the books and records mentioned, I have obtained some few additional references from the Indexes and Calendars to the following publications:—Pipe Roll, Oblata Rolls, Originalia Rolls; and I have consulted all the Indexes and Calendars to which my attention was directed by the officials of the Public Record Office as likely to furnish additional information. I cannot, of course, suppose that the list of references furnished by me relating to Flaxley Abbey is in any sense complete or exhaustive. My enquiries have been limited to those records and publications of which calendars and indexes have been published. All the records relating to Flaxley Abbey, of which I could find any mention in these calendars, I have carefully examined; and reference has in all cases been made to the original Rolls, whenever it appeared necessary to do so for the purpose of ascertaining their contents.

The prosecution of further enquiry at the Public Record Office without the assistance of the published calendars and indexes will obviously be a far more laborious and difficult task than that which has been attempted in these notes.

Cartulary of Flaxley Abbey.

Of the valuable series of documents comprised in the Cartulary of Flaxley Abbey a notice in some detail is given hereafter; and at this place it is only

necessary for me to note my warm acknowledgments to the Rev. J. E. A. and Mrs. Fenwick, of Thirlestaine House, Cheltenham, and to Mr. Samuel Gael, of Battledown Knoll, Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fenwick I feel peculiarly indebted for the cordial assistance received in the prosecution of my enquiries; and to their kindness and liberality I am indebted for the present opportunity of publishing this interesting and valuable collection of monastic documents.

The existence of the original Flaxley Cartulary in the library of the late Sir Thos. Phillipps, Bart., is mentioned in Nichols' "Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica," vol. i, p. 203, but no account of the whole cartulary, or of its contents, has, it is believed, been ever before made public.

Registers of the Bishops of Hereford.

The extracts from the Registers of the Bishops of Hereford relating to Flaxley Abbey are seven in number. Six of these extracts relate to the institution of various Abbots of Flaxley, the remaining extract being a Bull of Pope Innocent granting protection to the Abbey of Flaxley, and recorded at p. 58 of the Register of Thomas de Cantelupe, Bishop of Hereford, from 1275 to 1282.

The names of the Abbots instituted, and all the particulars relating to them on record, will be noticed in the proper place hereafter. These interesting records are in the custody of the Bishop's Registrar, Mr. H. C. Beddoe, who has given me every possible assistance in the prosecution of my enquiries at Hereford; and I am glad to have this opportunity of publicly acknowledging my obligation to him for his uniform kindness and courtesy.

I. Records relating to Flaxley Abbey extant on the Public Rolls.

The earliest charter granted to Flaxley Abbey after the foundation purports to have been made by Prince Henry Duke of Normandy. Copies of the original Latin charter¹ will be found both in Dugdale's Monasticon, and also in Atkyns' History of Gloucester. The following translation is from Atkyns, revised, however, in one or two points where that translation is at fault.

The charter of Henry Duke of the Normans reciting the grants of the benefactors of the Abbey of Flaxley in the County of Gloucester and confirming the same.

¹ Cart. Antiq., x, No. 4. P.R.O

Henry Duke of Normandy and Earl of Anjou to Archbishops, etc., greeting. Know ye that I have granted and confirmed to God and St. Mary and to the Monks of the Cistercian order, for the good of the souls of my ancestors and of my own soul in perpetual alms all those donations which Roger Earl of Hereford gave to those Monks in alms according to the tenor of their charters to wit—

a certain place in the valley of Castiard¹ called Flaxley to build an Abbey there :

and all that land called Waftadene which did belong to Walfric ;

and an iron work (*fabricam ferrariam*) at Edland ;

and all the land under the old Castle of Dene² which remains to be affarted and that which is already affarted ;

and a certain fishery at Redley called Newerre ;

and a meadow in Pulmede³

and all easements in the forest of Dene ;

and all the demesnes in Dymmock and the lands belonging to Walfric, but so that if Uthred the Clerk continues in the Abbey with the lands he exchanged to wit two yard lands, that then he shall give no account of it to any body but the Abbot ;

Half the wood at Dymmock ;

and all the tithes of Chesnuts in Dene every year ;

and all the land of Geoffry son of the aforesaid Walfric which the Earl of Hereford did release ;

and all the land of Leffric de Staura which the Earl of Hereford did likewise release ;

Wherefore I will, etc. We do not only confirm to them these aforesaid

¹ Six acres of land under 'Casthard' were granted to the Abbey by William de Mineriis. This grant was confirmed and additional land given by Henry son of William de Mineriis. Other land under 'Castiard' was given to the Abbey by William of Dene, King's forester. See Cartulary, Nos. 9, 10, and 16.

² The 'old Castle of Dene' requires identification. An allusion may, perhaps, be made to this Castle in No. 12 of the Cartulary in which Hugh le Petit grants to the Abbey his lands at 'Neweham,' near the ditch of the old Castle (*juxta fossam veteris Castellii*).

³ Geoffry, son of William of Dene, granted to the Abbey the whole of that part of the meadow in Pulmede, which he held adjoining the garden of Henry de Mineriis. See Cartulary No. 17. In the Calendar of Royal Charters in the Duchy of Lancaster Records is the Transcript of a Charter of Henry I to Milo de Gloucester "the Constable," granting him the fee and inheritance of the land of English Bicknor which belonged to Ulric de Dena. This Charter is printed in extenso in the Transactions of the Bristol and Glouc. Archaeol. Soc., vol. iv. p. 319.

grants, but we also confirm all others which the same Roger Earl of Hereford does intend to give unto them in alms.

Witneses Roger "Earl of Hereford,"¹ William de Crevecour,² Richard de Humett Constable,³ Philip de Columbariis.⁴ Robert de Ivigum. William de Augervill. William Cumin. At Evesham.

Charter of King Henry II.

Prince Henry, after succeeding to the throne as Henry II, appears to have confirmed and extended the original charter granted to Flaxley Abbey.

Copy of the original Latin charter⁵ is given by Dugdale. The following is a correct translation :—

The Charter of King Henry II to the Abbey of Flaxley.

Henry by the grace of God King of England, and Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine and Earl of Anjou, to Archbishops, etc., and to all faithful as well English as Normans, both present and to come, greeting—

Know ye that I have given and confirmed to God and the Blessed Mary and to the Monks of Dene which I have received into my protection for the good of my soul and of my ancestors in perpetual alms a certain place within the Forest of Dene to wit

All the valley of Castiard and the place called Flaxley where an Abbey is founded of the Cistercian order in honour of the blessed Virgin Mary for the love of God and the benefit of the soul of my grandfather King Henry, and of the soul of my father the Earl of Anjou, and of Maud the Empress my mother, and of the soul of all my parents and ancestors, and for the good of my own soul and of my heirs and for the prosperity and peace of the Kingdom of England ;

¹ Roger "Earl of Hereford" appears also as one of the attesting witnesses to the charters granted by Henry Duke of Normandy, and by Henry II to Robert Fitzharding of Berkley.—Bristol and Gloucester Arch. Trans., Vol. i, p. 135-36.

² William Crevequer (Crevecour) mentioned as an attesting witness in a charter granted to Nuneaton.

³ Richard de Humett Constable mentioned as attesting charters of Henry II to Thetford Priory and Walden Abbey (Dug.) ; also to Nuneaton and to Robert Fitzharding of Berkley.

⁴ Philip de Columbariis appears as a witness in the first charter granted by Henry Duke of Normandy to Robert Fitzharding of Berkley.

⁵ Cart. Antiq. NN., n. 39, and Pat. 22 R. II, p. 3, m. 16, per inspex., and Pat. 27 Henry VI, part i, m. 6.

I have also granted to them and have confirmed all the donations which Roger Earl of Hereford gave to them in alms in the same manner as his charters do express; (*sicut cartæ ejus testantur*).

Moreover I have granted and confirmed to them all easements within my forest of Dene to wit common of pasture for their young cattle and hogs, and for all other beasts; and wood and timber to repair their houses and buildings and for other necessities without committing waste in the forest;

And I have given them tithes of chestnuts out of the same forest; (*decimæ castanearum*)

And the farm called Wastedene; (*Wastedena grangia*)

And one iron forge (*unam forgiam ferrariam*) free and quit (*quietam*) and with as free liberty to work as any of my forges in demesne;

And all the land under the old Castle of Dene which remains to be assarted and that which is already assarted to wit one hundred acres;

And a fishery at Redley called Nowere;

And a meadow at Reidley called Pulmede containing four acres;

And all the land which Leuveric de Staure gave to them in alms;

And the farm which I gave them at Wallmore out of my new ploughed grounds (*de essartis meis*) containing two hundred acres with the meadows and pastures and all other easements;

And four acres of Northwood;

And all my demesnes at Dymmock and five virgates (*virgatas*) of land and a half beside the demesnes; and half my wood at Dymmock and half my nets (*retium*) which I have in my hands for the convenience of my men (*propter assiamenta hominum meorum*) because I would have my Monks enjoy that part of the wood peaceably and quietly without any interfering with any other persons; and I straightly command that no person offer to disturb them on this account.

I further give to them my new ploughed grounds (*essartum quoddam*¹) under Castiard called Vincents Land.

All these I give unto God and to the blessed Mary and to my Monks devoutly serving God to have and to hold for ever quit (*soluta*) and discharged (*quieta*) from all regards and other secular exactions whereof I will, etc.

¹ Both in this and in the earlier charter of Prince Henry are several allusions made to clearings in the forests technically known in forest law as Assarts or Essarts. The meaning of this word has been thus quaintly described by Manwood:—

“ Verelie when that the pleasant woods of the Foreste or thicke bushie places meete for the secret

Witnesses: Richard de Humett, William de Crevecour, Philip de Columbariis, William de Augerwill. At Evesham.

Neither of these charters, it will be observed, bears any date. It appears, however aliunde, that the charter of Henry II was tested at Evesham between the months of April and August 1158 (Eyton's Itin., Henry II, p. 37). The earlier charter is attested, it will be noticed, by Roger *Earl of Hereford* amongst others. As Earl Roger died sometime in 1155, and Prince Henry did not succeed to the throne until 19 December, 1154, the earlier charter must, apparently, have been granted to Flaxley Abbey before that date.

Character of the foundation Charters.

Coming now to the matter of these two earlier charters it will be noticed that in most points they are in substance identical, but that the later charter of King Henry II is fuller and more specific in its terms than the earlier charter granted by Prince Henry before his accession. The language used in King Henry II's charter seems to draw a marked distinction between the royal grants and privileges given to the Abbey, and the *private* gifts of Roger Earl of Hereford and other benefactors. In the earlier charter no such distinction appears to be drawn; and so far as the language of that charter goes, it would seem that all the possessions and privileges of the Abbey in the forest of Dean were derived from the gift of Earl Roger.

King Henry II's charter purports to state that the grant of "the valley of Castiard and the place called Flaxley where an Abbey is founded of the Cistercian order in honour of the blessed Virgin Mary" was made by the king himself. The land so granted undoubtedly formed part of the royal Forest of Dean, which, it will be remembered, was expressly reserved to the king in the charter granted by Henry II to Roger Earl of Hereford noticed at p. 8 above.

The marked distinction already adverted to between the language of the earlier and later charters may, perhaps, be accounted for to some extent by the doubtful position of the Forest of Dean after the death of Earl Milo in 1143, and before the resumption of that forest by Henry II circa 1154. It has been already noticed that a formal grant of the Forest of Dean was feeding of wilde beastes be cut down, destroyed or plucked up by the rootes, and the same ground be made a plaine and turned into arable land, this by the lawes of the foreste is properly said to be an Assart or land assarted."

Manwood's Treatise on the Forest Laws shows that Assarts in the forest were subject to very strict rules, pp. 19 to 23, 4th edition.

made to Earl Milo by the Empress Maud; but it is very doubtful whether this grant was ever recognised by Stephen. Earl Roger may have aspired to succeed to the Forest of Dean as part of his father's possessions; and in fact the foundation of Flaxley Abbey within forest limits, and the liberal grants made to the Abbey of forest land seems to suggest that Earl Roger did so aspire; but there is no evidence that this pretension was ever recognised by Stephen, and any doubt that may have existed on the subject was removed by the distinct reservation of the Forest of Dean in the charter granted by Henry II to Roger Earl of Hereford.

Flaxley a Cistercian Abbey.

Flaxley Abbey was founded of the Cistercian order, and there is a tradition which is noticed by Mackenzie Walcot,¹ that the Abbey was colonized from the Abbey of Bordesley in Worcestershire. The Cistercians, as is well known, were a branch of the Benedictine Order, and the strict observance of the rule of St. Benedict was one of the chief professions made by all Cistercian abbots at the time of installation. Cistercians were sometimes called Bernardines, because St. Bernard was a great propagator of this order. Also White Monks, because their habit was a white cassock with a narrow scapulary; but they sometimes wore a black gown with long sleeves when they went abroad, but not to church. Flaxley Abbey was dedicated to "the blessed Mary of Dene." The Virgin was the tutelary saint of all Cistercian monasteries; and frequent allusions are made in the records to the abbot and monks "of the blessed Mary of Dene." In selecting sites for their religious houses the monks of this order were noted for their choice of the most picturesque and inaccessible spots, usually buried in wood and near water.

Walter Map, writing temp. Henry II, has thus tersely described, not without satire, the characteristic spots chosen by Cistercians, in accordance with the foundation statutes of their order, for the establishment of their monasteries:—

"Locum ad habitandum habilem eligunt, fecundum, responfalem frugibus, non inaptum feminibus, septum nemoribus, scaturientem fontibus, cornucopiam locum extra mundum,"² which may be thus freely rendered:—

¹ "English Ministers," Vol. ii, p. 121. I should be glad to ascertain from what source Mackenzie Walcot derived this information. The tradition seems probable enough, and is well worth verifying if possible. Abbot Alan, formerly monk of Bordesley, was elected Abbot of Dene in 1187, on the resignation of Abbot Waleran. In 1335, when the Abbot of Flaxley was suspended for misconduct, the Abbot of Bordesley was one of the three Commissioners appointed by the Crown.

² Gualterus Mapes de Nugis Curia:—Camden Society publication, p. 39. For an account of Walter

"They choose a place fit for habitation, fertile, good for fruit, suitable for grain, buried in woods, abounding in springs, a horn of plenty, a place apart from the haunts of men."

The Abbeys of Tintern, Dore, and Flaxley, are all three of them typical Cistercian Abbeys, remarkable for the singular beauty of their surroundings. Tintern Abbey, in Monmouthshire, has long been celebrated for its remarkable beauty of site, "with its landscape accompaniments of meadow and wood, rock, and flowing water."

The Abbey of Dore, in Herefordshire, is not so well known, but its beauty has been celebrated in Camden's description of the Golden Vale :—"which name it may well be thought to deserve for its golden rich and pleasant fertility. For the hills that encompass it on both sides are clothed with woods; under the woods lie the corn fields on each hand; and under those fields lovely and fruitful meadows. In the middle between them glides a clear and crystal river upon which Robert Earl of Ewias erected a beautiful monastery, wherein very many of the nobility and gentry of those parts were buried."

The Abbey of Flaxley, in the Forest of Dean, is probably the least well known of the three Abbeys mentioned, but the picturesque beauty of the site is, perhaps, quite as characteristic in its own style as that of either Tintern or Dore. On the one side looking towards the forest, the green vale of Castiard winds out of sight amongst a labyrinth of well wooded hills. On the other side looking towards the Severn, the eye can rove for miles as far as the Cotswold hills, over one of the most extensive and beautiful views of the Severn valley.¹

Map, who was a native of the Welsh border, on the confines of Gloucestershire, and who, amongst other preferments, held the living of Westbury-on-Severn in Gloucestershire, conf. Introduction to his works published by the Camden Society.

In the constitutions of the Cistercian order very clear rules were laid down for the situation and character of the church and monastic buildings. The monastery was to be in a solitary place.

"In civitatibus, in castellis aut villis nulla nostra construenda sunt coenobia, sed in locis a conversatione hominum remotis." (Inst. Capit. Gen. Ordinis. Cisterc. 1134.)

¹ Regarding the view from the park at Flaxley, Bigland thus notes at p. 583, Hist. of Glouc. :—"In the park on the north-east is a natural terrace of considerable extent commanding a most interesting view of the cultivated vale of the Severn and the City of Gloucester, flanked by the whole chain of the Cotswold mountains, from Bredon to Sodbury Hill, a line of more than fifty miles. The frequent windings of the river in the foreground appear like so many lakes in succession, and give a highly picturesque effect to this singularly pleasing landscape."

Grant of Common of Pasture throughout the Forest.

The monks of Flaxley having received from the king the beautiful vale of Castiard to build their monastery were, at the same time, liberally endowed with important rights and privileges within the forest limits. The importance of these rights cannot properly be appreciated without remembering that they were granted at a time when the Norman forest laws¹ were in full operation, and when the royal prerogative was enforced by the infliction of the most severe and cruel penalties.

The charter of Henry II granted to the monks of Flaxley, amongst other important rights, "all easements within my forest of Dean, to wit, common of pasture for their young cattle and hogs, and for all other beasts; and wood and timber to repair their houses and buildings and for other necessities without committing waste in the forest."

The right of common of pasture throughout the royal Forest of Dean within the extensive boundaries² prescribed by the Norman kings was clearly a right of a

¹ For a brief and comprehensive account of these laws, see Manwood's well-known "Treatise on the Forest Laws." The fourth edition of this treatise, published 1717, contains as an Appendix the forest laws of Canute, the Charta de Foresta of 9 Henry III, and all the later statutes and rules relating to forests. The chief effects of the Charta de Foresta were (1) to put a stop to the arbitrary extensions of the royal forests and to restore them to reasonable dimensions; and (2) to mitigate the cruel penalties previously enforced against those who killed the king's deer. The nature of these penalties may be inferred from Article 10 of the Charta de Foresta, which runs as follows:—

"No man from henceforth shall lose neither life nor member for killing our deer; but if any man be taken therewith and convicted for taking of our venison he shall make grievous fine if he hath anything whereof to make fine; and if he hath nothing to leese, he shall be imprisoned a year and a day, and after the year and a day expired (if he can find sufficient sureties) he shall be delivered and if not he shall abjure the realm."

Article 4 of the Charta de Foresta had a special importance for the Flaxley monks on account of their residence within forest limits.

"All Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Knights, and other our freeholders, which have their woods in forests, shall have their woods as they had them at the time of the first coronation of King Henry our grandfather, so that they shall be quit for ever of all Purprestures, Wastes, and Assarts, made in those woods after that time until the beginning of the second year of our coronation. And those that from henceforth do make Purprestures without our special license, or waste or assart the same, shall answer unto us for the same wastes, Purprestures, and Assarts."

In the Placita de Foresta of 10 Edward I, membrane 18, under the head of "De novo vasto boscorum" appear the following entries:—"Boscus Abbatis de Flexley in Parva Dene vastatus de novo per eundem Abbatem."

"Bosci ejusdem Abbatis de Casteyerd, Tunberhugge et Walsebery, qui continentur sub uno co-operto vastantur de novo per eundem Abbatem."

² For a popular map, showing the forest boundaries at various periods, conf. Nicholl's Forest of Dean, p. 15.

very important character. This right must have enabled the monks of Flaxley to maintain at little cost to themselves large herds of cattle, and vast droves of sheep and swine. The mast of the oak, beech, and chestnut trees, technically known as "pannage,"¹ furnished at certain seasons of the year a practically inexhaustible stock of provender for their swine, while the luxuriant herbage and abundance of water afforded excellent pasturage for the cattle and sheep.

The monks of Flaxley, it would seem, were not always allowed to exercise their extensive rights unchallenged; and the records in fact clearly show that these rights and privileges were not regarded with much favour by the royal keepers and the authorities at St. Briavell's Castle, with whom the Flaxley monks appear to have been in constant collision.

In the 10th year² of Henry III, mention is made of a royal mandate addressed to Hugh de Kinardestre, Constable of St. Briavell's Castle, ordering him to allow the abbot and convent of Flaxley to have the same rights of common of pasture in the Forest of Dean as they used to enjoy in the reign of King John in virtue of the charter of Henry II. A similar order was repeated in the 15th³ year of the same reign; and again in the 16th⁴ and 18th⁵ years. In the 19th⁶ year of Henry III, appears a notice of some of the abbot's cattle being distrained for trespass in "fence month," and of replevin being granted, whereby the cattle were restored to the abbot pending the result of formal proceedings in the Forest Court. "Fence month," it may be stated, was the fawning season, commencing fifteen days before and ending fifteen days after Midsummer. During this month the strictest regulations were enforced to prevent the deer from being disturbed.

In the 16th⁷ year of Hen. III it is related that the abbot and monks

¹ Pannage (pafnagium or pannagium) is "the mast of such trees only which bear fruit to feed hogs, or else the money made of such mast."—"Manwood's Forest Laws."

In Domesday Survey the term pannage had a double meaning, first, the running and feeding of hogs in the woods, and in a secondary sense the price or rate of their running. In one or two entries it is termed *Pastio*. Differt. on Domesday, App. M., Second Gen. Report from Commrs. on Public Records.

² Rot. Claus., 10 Hen III, m. 29.

³ Rot. Claus., 15 Hen. III, m. 14.

⁴ Rot. Claus., 16 Hen. III, m. 5.

⁵ Rot. Claus., 18 Hen. III, m. 15.

⁶ Rot. Claus., 19 Hen. III, m. 8.

⁷ Rot. Claus., 16 Hen. III, m. 5.

The Close Rolls of the reign of Henry III contain numerous references to Flaxley Abbey. For the first eleven years of this reign these rolls have been printed in extenso by the Record Commission. For the remaining years of this reign a full and excellent calendar has been prepared which greatly facilitates enquiry.

of Flaxley were pardoned £10 6s., which they were fined in the Eyre of the Justices for the escape of their cattle in the forest.

Grants of Wood and Timber.

The grant of wood and timber from the royal forest "for the repair of the abbot's houses and buildings, and for other necessities," was another right of a very important character. The very vague and general terms in which this grant was expressed must have made it susceptible of great abuse; and it is not surprising to find that the monks were unable to assert their rights without frequent appeals to the King.

In the second year of King Henry III,¹ orders were addressed to John of Monmouth, Constable of St. Briavell's, enjoining him to allow the abbot and monks of Flaxley to have timber for their use (*mairemium ad estoveria sua*) from the forest, according to the charters of his royal predecessors. In the sixth² year of Henry III, the Constable of Bristol was commanded by the King to allow the abbot and monks of Flaxley to have reasonable "*estover*"³ (*rationabile estoverium*) in their wood of Ermegrave and Rugge-more as they had been accustomed to have in the time of King John.

In the seventh⁴ year of Henry III, orders were addressed to John of Monmouth, bidding him to allow the abbot of Flaxley, subject to the view and testimony of the foresters and verderers (*forestariorum et viridariorum*) to have a reasonable allowance of waste wood and windfall (*cableicio*⁵), in the forest for the repair of his houses, as he had been accustomed to have in the reign of King John.

In the thirteenth⁶ year of Henry III the abbot of Flaxley is specially

¹ Rot. Claus., 2 Hen. III, m. 15 (p. 343, printed series).

² Rot. Claus., 6 Hen. III, m. 5 (p. 507, printed series).

³ For explanation of the term "Estovers" in forest law, see Manwood's treatise, p. 132—134. Bracton defines Estovers in a forest to signify generally a supply of necessary timber and firewood. In some manors tenants have common of estovers, *i.e.*, necessary botes or allowances out of the lord's wood, in which sense the term estover comprehends house-bote, hay-bote and plow-bote, so that if a man have in his grant these general words *de rationabili estoverio in boscis*, he may thereby claim all three.

⁴ Rot. Claus., 7 Hen. III, m. 19 (p. 533, printed series).

⁵ The term "*Cableicium*" or "*Cablicia*" is defined by Maigne D'Arnis as follows: "*Rami arborum vi ventorum aut tempestate vel alio casu disiecti.*" In modern times amongst the perquisites belonging to the forest woodwards are, "the lop and top of all felled timber and all windfall and dotard trees" (*ficca et vento prostrata*).

⁶ Rot. Claus., 13 Hen. III, m. 8.

allowed two oaks in the *hayes* of the forest of Dean for the roof of an aisle in Flaxley Church.

In the fourteenth¹ year of the same reign orders were again issued that the abbot of Flaxley should have timber, etc., in the forest of Dean, as he had been accustomed to have. In the following year² the abbot of Flaxley was granted ten oaks in St. Briavell's forest to repair the houses and church of the abbey. This grant the abbot seems to have found it difficult to enforce, for in the same year³ appears a second order awarding to the abbot six oaks, the residue of the ten granted to the abbot for the repair of his church, and of which he could only get four. This order was again repeated in the following year.⁴

In the seventeenth⁵ year of Henry III four additional oaks were granted to the abbot for the repair of his houses; and in the following year⁶ the constable of St. Briavell's was again commanded not to hinder the abbot from having timber for his houses according to the charter of Henry II.

Special Grants for Firewood.

Besides the grant of timber, windfall, etc., from the forest of Dean, special grants appear to have been made to the abbey for firewood. In the Appendix to these notes, No. 1, will be found an interesting original charter of Richard I, granting to the abbey and monks of Flaxley the woods around the abbey (circa abbatiam) for firewood. The special interest of this charter arises from the fact that the antient boundaries⁷ of these woods are clearly specified, and can even now be fairly identified.

¹ Rot. Claus., 14 Hen. III, m. 6.

² Rot. Claus., 15 Hen. III, m. 14.

³ Rot. Claus., 15 Hen. III, m. 2.

⁴ Rot. Claus., 16 Hen. III, m. 5.

⁵ Rot. Claus., 17 Hen. III, m. 2.

⁶ Rot. Claus., 18 Hen. III, m. 15.

⁷ A considerable part of the boundary here noted as the boundary of the Flaxley wood reappears in a perambulation of the Forest of Dean, made in the reign of Charles II, May 29, 1667. The following extract is here subjoined on account of the references to Flaxley and the local names contained. After describing the forest boundary, as far as "Newnham's Pill," the record thus continues:—"And thence up that stream unto the highway leading from Newnham to Dean, ascending that highway unto Dean's hill, and thence leaving the bounds of the manor of Rodley on the right hand and the hundred of St. Briavell's on the left hand unto the pool of Flaxley's forge, and thence to Blefdon *alias* Blaifdon's hedge and thence to Poulton's Hill and thence leaving the hundred of

The boundaries in question are thus described :—"Scilicet in longum rivuli juxta campum monachorum predicti loci ascendendo usque Fulhiate, et a Fulhiate usque ad magnum cheminum quod tendit de Abenhall usque ad Parvam Denam ; et de predicto chemino a latere montis qui vocatur Walsebyrie usque ad viam equorum quæ tendit usque ad Abenhall, et de parvo sicheto decurrente in longum predictæ viæ usque ad boscum Johannis de Monemuc de Hope ascendendo et de predicto bosco per divisam inter boscum predicti Johannis et boscum de Tunbrug (Tymbrugg) et Castiard¹ usque ad rivulum de Hope et de predicto rivulo circuendo usque ad campum de Bofeley, et in longum predicti campi usque ad grangiam predictorum monachorum," which may be thus rendered :

Westbury on the right hand unto Brimston's Yatt and thence including the lands of the of Walmore to the highway leading towards Framulard and thence to the leaving the said hard round about it and so to a place called White a certain place leading under the park of the Ley and from that way unto a grove called Birchingrove and from that grove unto Rareham and from thence to a place where anciently was a mill called Seymour's Mill and from that place to the brook of Blefden *alias* Blaisdon ascending that brook unto Gavell's Gate (*alias* Gawlett's Yatt) and so ascending that brook unto a little stream called Tinbridge Sych and so stretching up by the said stream between the woods late of the abbot of Flaxley and the woods called Hope's woods unto Hope's shard (*sic*) and thence to a path called Justy path and crossing that path keeping straight forward unto the water that leadeth from Michael Dean to Hope," etc.

The brook, referred to as Hope's brook in the charter of Richard I, passes by the hamlet of Gawlett (also written Gallyat, and clearly the same as Gavell's Gate or Gawlett's Yatt in the perambulation above quoted) and runs through Blaisdon, in which parish it is known as "Blaisdon brook." With the name Tunbrug in Richard I's charter, compare Tinbridge in the perambulation quoted.

¹ The name "Castiard," otherwise written Casteyerd, as in *Placita Forestæ de Dene* of 10 Edward I, or Casthard, no longer survives. It has been suggested to me that the name is not improbably derived from *Castanea*, the Latin name of the Spanish Chestnut. This derivation is to some extent supported by the fact that the Spanish chestnut was, at the time when Flaxley Abbey was founded, one of the most important timber trees in the forest. The *Placita Forestæ de Dene* of 10 Edward I, contain several references to chestnut woods (*bosci Castanearum*), and it has been already noticed that tithes of chestnuts (*decimæ Castanearum*) throughout the forest were amongst the royal grants and privileges conferred on the Flaxley monks in the foundation charter. The Rev. C. A. Johns in his interesting work on the 'Forest Trees of Britain,' has drawn from this grant the inference that in the reign of Stephen and Henry II, chestnut timber was comparatively rare and valuable, otherwise the remaining timber, tithe excepted, would not have been reserved by the King. Under the circumstances noticed, it seems not improbable that the name 'Castiard' was derived from the predominant timber tree of the neighbourhood, and that the valley of Castiard means "the Chestnut Valley." A well-known forest enclosure, now almost entirely devoted to the rearing of oak timber, and situated within a mile of Flaxley, between Flaxley and Littledean, is still known as "the Chestnuts." The celebrated old chestnut tree at Tortworth in Gloucestershire is mentioned in Evelyn's *Sylva* as being so remarkable for its magnitude as to have been called even in King Stephen's time "the great Chestnut of Tortworth," and Loudon suggests in his *Arboretum* (London, 1838) that this famous tree may possibly have been one of those planted by the Romans.

"To wit along the watercourse by the field of the monks of the aforesaid place, ascending as far as Fulhiate, and from Fulhiate to the great road which leads from Abenhall to Littledean, and from the aforesaid road from the side of the hill, which is called Walsebyrie to the horse road which leads to Abenhall, and from the small ditch which runs down alongside the aforesaid road as far as John of Monmouth's wood, going up from Hope, and from the aforesaid wood by a division between the wood of the aforesaid John and the wood of Tunbrug and Castiard to the brook of Hope, and from the aforesaid brook winding round to the field of Bofeley, and along the aforesaid field as far as the homestead of the aforesaid monks."

By any one familiar with the locality this description of the boundaries can readily be identified. The name "Fulhiate" or "Fowlyatt"¹ still exists in connection with a barn known as "Fowliatt barn," situated on Pudding hill, at a point where the Flaxley woods adjoin the forest enclosure, known by the name of "the Chesnuts"; and the water course leading to 'Fulhiate' is still the boundary between the Flaxley estate and the adjoining piece of forest land, locally known as Hangman's hill. The same wood is still bounded as at the date of the grant in Richard I's time, by the high road from Abenhall to Littledean, a very ancient track, which presents even now all the characteristic features of a Roman road; and the name of the "hill called Walsebyrie" still survives in the term "Welchbury," which is the name now given to the whole wood. From the hill called "Walsebyrie," the woods granted to the Flaxley monks appear originally to have run parallel to the main road to Abenhall, by the rocky hill known as Shapridge, going from thence to John of Monmouth's wood in the parish of Hope. To the present day the division between Hope's wood and the adjoining Flaxley wood is a mere artificial line; and Hope's brook still forms the Flaxley boundary from the parish of Hope, as far as Blaifdon. The boundary of the Flaxley woods in the direction of Blaifdon is now known by the characteristic name of "Monkhill,"² but at the time of the grant it would seem that the whole of the land beyond the Flaxley woods was included

¹ With the name 'Fulhiate,' otherwise spelt 'Fowliatt' or 'Fowl yatt,' compare Gawlett, also written 'Gawl yatt.' The termination 'yatt' or 'gate' is singularly appropriate, to the two points on the parish boundary now known as Fowliatt and Gawlett. At both of these points a narrow defile divides the Flaxley woods, on the one side from the Forest enclosure known as the Chesnuts, on the other from the Blaifdon woods. With the names quoted, compare the well-known Symond's Yat in the parish of English Bicknor in the Forest of Dean.

² Monkhill is now the name of a farm situated on the border of the parish of Blaifdon, the property of Sir Thos. H. Crawley-Boevey, Bart.

within the limits of "Boseley," an important hamlet, frequently mentioned in the early records, and belonging to the hundred of Westbury.

Besides the charters of Richard I above referred to, other allusions to the same subject are found in the Close Rolls. In the ninth year¹ of Henry III there is on record a royal letter addressed to Hugh de Nevill, stating that the abbot and monks of Flaxley had petitioned the king to assign them some spot (placia) in the forest near the abbey to take firewood therefrom (ad capiendum buschum ad focum suum). Hugh de Nevill was commanded to take some good and lawful men of those parts, and measure off a suitable spot.

In the same year² an order was addressed to the constable of St. Briavell's bidding him to allow the abbot and monks to occupy peaceably the spot so marked off.

In the following year³ appears an order addressed to the sheriff of Gloucester bidding him to prevent the abbot and monks from being molested in respect of the wood around the abbey granted by his lord the king.

In the following year⁴ another order on the same subject is addressed to Hugh de Nevill, and he is enjoined to give the abbot and monks full possession of the woods around the abbey without any delay.

From these reiterated orders it may perhaps be inferred that the abbot and monks did not always find it easy to enforce the rights which they acquired by the favour of the sovereign.

Tithes of Chesnuts.

The grant to Flaxley Abbey of tithes of chesnuts from the forest of Dean points to a time when the timber of the Spanish chesnut was in England comparatively rare and valuable. It has been already noticed at p. 26, above, in the note regarding the probable meaning of the name Castiard, that the Spanish chesnut appears to have been, at one time, extensively planted in the forest as a timber tree. The Placita de Foresta of 10 Edward I, contains several references to chesnut woods (bosci castanearum); and the reservation by the Crown of all the chesnut timber, subject to the tithe of chesnuts granted to Flaxley Abbey, suggests that the timber was at the time of the grant considered to be of exceptional value. Bigland has noticed that the tithes of chesnuts formerly produced a considerable income. He has

¹ Rot. Claus., 9 Hen. III, m. 8.

² Rot. Claus., 9 Hen. III, m. 11.

³ Rot. Claus., 10 Hen. III, m. 11.

⁴ Rot. Claus., 11 Hen. III, m. 18.

also alluded to the constant use of chefnut in constructing the roofs of antient buildings ; and the fruit being much used by the lower rank of people as food was, he states, considered to be of greater value than acorns, and consequently subject to tithe. The Rev. C. A. Johns, in his work on the 'Forest Trees of Britain,' has ably summed up the arguments for and against the theory that the Spanish chefnut tree is indigenous to this country ; and has arrived at the conclusion that it is not indigenous, but was probably introduced by the Romans. He also shows some grounds for doubting whether the timber in ancient buildings, supposed to be chefnut, was really chefnut at all.

Grant of an Iron Forge.

The grant to the abbey of an iron forge, with the necessary supply of timber from the forest for its support, was perhaps, in view of the consequences it entailed, the most important grant made to the Flaxley monks, and the repeated orders addressed by the sovereign to the forest authorities on the subject clearly show that there was no right claimed by the monks which excited so much opposition on the part of the royal keepers, and which the monks on their part were more tenacious of enforcing.

The charter of Prince Henry shows that the monks of Flaxley were granted first of all "a certain iron work at Edland" (*quandam fabricam ferrariam apud Edlandam*). In the charter of King Henry II this grant appears in a significantly altered shape as "one iron forge, free and quit, and with as free liberty to work as any of my forges in demesne." The words used in the later charter, instead of limiting the monks to one specified work "at Edland," placed it in their power to set up a forge anywhere in the forest, and this, no doubt, was the foundation of the claim subsequently asserted by the abbey to have a "moveable forge" (*forgia errans or itinerans*).

It is noted by Nicholls¹ that these moveable forges formed a regular source of income to the Crown ; and that at a justice seat held at Gloucester Castle, 1282, it was found that there were upwards of seventy-two moveable forges (*forgiæ itinerantes*) then in existence ; and that the sum which the Crown charged for licensing them was at the rate of seven shillings a year.

In the fourth year of Henry III² orders were addressed to John of Monmouth, enjoining him to allow the abbot and monks of Flaxley to work

¹ Nicholl's Forest of Dean, p. 12.

² Rot. Claus., 4 Hen. III m. 4 (p. 430, printed series.)

their forge in the Forest of Dean according to the charter of King Richard, as they had been accustomed to work it in the time of King John at the commencement of the war between the king and the barons; and that the monks of Flaxley were not to be obstructed because the king had ordered all forges, except the royal forges, to be stopped. (Conf. Nicholls' Forest of Dean, p. 11.) A similar order was repeated to John of Monmouth in the seventh year¹ of the same king. In the following year² we find two similar orders addressed, the one, to Walter Asmoins, constable of St. Briavell's, under Ralph son of Nicholas; the other, to Roger de Clifford. For mention of these officers see Royal letters of Henry III, vol. 1, pp. 511 and 515. Roger Clifford is alluded to in these letters as having charge (ballia) of the Forest of Dean.

In the 13th year³ of Henry III the abbot's travelling forge in the hayes of the Forest was again the subject of an order addressed to the Forest authorities. A similar order was repeated to Roger de Clifford in the following year,⁴ and again in the year⁵ after.

In the 18th year⁶ of Henry III, the constable of St. Briavell's was twice commanded not to hinder the abbot from having his travelling forge, etc., according to the charter of Henry II.

In the 26th year⁷ of Henry III, the abbot was granted permission to have his travelling forge in the forest of St. Briavell's, till the king should make an exchange for it; and John, son of Geoffrey, was commanded to provide an exchange for the abbot's forge. In the 30th year⁸ of Henry III, this permission was repeated, and again in the 34th year.⁹ In the 37th year¹⁰ of the same reign it is noticed that the abbot was formally granted seizin of his forge in the forest as he had it in the time when Geoffrey de Dangel was justice of the forest. In the 39th year¹¹ of the same reign, two dry oaks in the Forest of Dean were granted to the abbot weekly for the support of his forge there, till an agreement with the king concerning the same should be

¹ Rot. Claus., 7 Hen. III, m. 23 (p. 526, printed series).

² Rot. Claus., 8 Hen. III, m. 11 and 13 (pp. 583 and 587, printed series).

³ Rot. Claus., 13 Hen. III, m. 2.

⁴ Rot. Claus., 14 Hen. III, m. 22.

⁵ Rot. Claus., 15 Hen. III, m. 2.

⁶ Rot. Claus., 18 Hen. III, m. 15 and 19.

⁷ Rot. Claus., 26 Hen. III, m. 13.

⁸ Rot. Claus., 30 Hen. III, m. 11.

⁹ Rot. Claus., 34 Hen. III, m. 15.

¹⁰ Rot. Claus., 37 Hen. III, m. 23.

¹¹ Rot. Claus., 39 Hen. III, m. 14.

made. This important order was twice repeated in the following year¹ to Robert Waleran, custos, and James Frefel, constable of St. Briavell's; and finally in the 42nd year² of Henry III, an arrangement was effected with the abbot and monks of Flaxley, whereby in lieu of their itinerant forge and two oaks a week for its support, they received from the king a large tract of the forest which has ever since been known by the name of the "Abbot's woods."³

Charter relating to the Grant of the "Abbot's Woods."

A transcript of the original Latin grant will be found in the Appendix No. II. and the following official translation is here appended from the record of: "A Ple of the Forrest of Deane att Gloucester in eight days after St. Hilliarye in the xth year of the reigne of King Edward the First Anno Dom. 1281 before Lucarney of Thomey, Addun Gardun, Richard of Crepinge and Peter of Lench, justices assigned to hear and determine the same Plea."⁴

"The xxxi Rowle.

"A charter of King Henry the 3rd sone of King John of the exchanging of the forge of the abbot of Flaxley in the Forrest of Deane.

"Henry by the grace of God Kinge of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandye, Aquitane and Earl of Angeyawew, To all Archbishops Bishops Abbots Priors Earles Barrons Justices Sherriffs Baylieffes officers and to all others his faithful Bayliffes greeting.

"Know ye that whereas our well beloved in Christ the abbot and monks of Flaxley of the order of Sifester (*sic*) were accustomed to receive 2 oaks in our Fforest of Deane every seven days for the mayntenance of their forge in the same fforest by the sufferance of our Sovereign Lord Henry our grand-

¹ Rot. Claus., 40 Hen. III, m. 12 and 19. For another reference to James Frefel, see page 51, note 4.

² Rot. Cart., 42 Hen. III, pars unica, m. 2. A duplicate of this grant appears amongst the Cartæ Antiquæ, QQ., No. 21.

³ The "Abbot's woods" are situated between Littledean, Sudeley and Cinderford. They were sold by the late Sir Thomas Crawley-Boevey, Bart., in 1830, and are now the property of E. Crawshay, Esq., whose father, the late W. Crawshay, Esq., of Oaklands, near Newnham, purchased from the Crown all the reserved rights. See Act of Parliament on the subject.

⁴ The translation above given is taken from a copy found amongst the private papers at Flaxley Abbey.

father, and by our confirmation in perpetuall almes, and this to the great hurt of the said fforest and to our hindrance, we being advertized of the same hurt and hindrance at the request of the said abbot and monks we have sent of our Councell our beloved and faythfull Henry of Bathon and Robert of Waldrand to enquire of that behalfe as well by the oaths of knights as by other ffree and lawful men by whom the truth of the matter may be better knowne in what part or place we may assign part of the fforesaid fforest more commodiously to the same abbot and monks a certayne part of wood in recompense of the fforesaid 2 oaks to the les hurt of the same fforest and to our les damage. And for that we are geaven to understand by the inquisition made by the fforesaid Henry and Robert that it is to our profit and to the safeguard of the fforesaid fforest to assigne to the said abbot and monks in recompense of the aforesaid two oaks a certaine parte of wood in the said fforest in forme under written within the bounds and divisions videlicet from Ardland¹ unto the ford of Sinderford (vadum de Sinderford) on the left hand from that ford into the ford of *Suthleg*² and from thence by the valley of a river which is called Smallbrooke unto the road which is called Roughway³ (cheminum qui vocatur Rugeweye), and by the aforesaid road in length unto the land of John of Rodley on the left part, and from that land unto the aforesaid Ardland so far as the covering of the said wood doth stretch itself. We of our Councell have assigned and granted to the said abbot and monks in recompense of the aforesaid 2 oaks the aforesaid part of wood within the bounds and divisions before written, to have and to hold to the same abbot and monks and to their successors and to their church of Flaxley in perpetuall almes, quit from waste and regard and from view of the foresters and verderers and from all things which do belong to the foresters and verderers and to their officers (except our hunting) saving to us and to our heirs the herbage of the said wood and the Ayreyes of great hawkes ffalcons and sparrow hawkes,⁴ and mynerall works if they

¹ With the name Ardland compare "Edland," where the monks were assigned an iron forge in the charter of Hen. II. See also Inquisition of 15 Ed. I., No. 67, post.

² Suthleg the modern Sudeley.

³ The road called Ruggerweye (Rugweye, Rugwey, Ruggewey) is in the village of Brockworth. Several allusions to this road will be found in the Glouc. Cart. See Index, vol. iii., p. 403.

⁴ This reservation to the Crown of the Eyries of hawks points, of course, to the time when hawking was a royal pastime. An acry (eyrie), says Dr. Nash, includes, not only the nest or brood, but the place destined for the breeding or training of hawks. (Collect. for Worc., vol. i. p. 151). The liberty of keeping these aeries, he adds, was in early times granted as a privilege

be found there—so that the said Abbot and Monkes may have the attachments¹ of the said wood, and when it shall seem expedient to them yt shall be lawfull for them to enclose the tenth parte of the said wood with a hedge which may be defensible against all manner of cattle besides against our wild beasts and that hedge shall stand for four years. The tenth part of the said wood shall be enclosed in divers places so that nine parts of the same wood may always be without the enclosures. Whereof we will, etc., as above.

Witneses Nicholas of Molis, Elya de Rabbayne, Peter of Rivall, Robert Walerande, William de Grey, Nicholas de Turri Imbervo (?), Walter of Merton, Matthew of Mara, Ralph de Bakep', William Gerun, Robert of Stephanum (de Stephanum), and others.²

This important grant is entered in the Charter Rolls, and is quoted in the Calendar prepared by the Record Commissioners, p. 87, as Cart. 42 Hen. III, Pars unica membrane 2, under the following heading:—Abbas de Flexlegh Cisterc. ordinis Dene forest; quædam pars bosci ibidem per metas: Glouc.

A duplicate of this charter is also preserved amongst the Cartæ Antiquæ at the Public Record Office. In Sir Joseph Ayloffe's Calendar this charter is entered as Q.Q., No. 21 Hen. III.

The reference already quoted to the Justice Seat held at Gloucester 10 Edw. I (1281), shows that the title of the monks was challenged very soon after the grant was made. On the dissolution the Abbot's woods were granted with other possessions of the Abbey to Sir William Kingston; and in 1657, when the Flaxley estate had passed into the possession of William³ "Boeve," a formal exemplification of this grant was made by Oliver, Lord Protector. This exemplification, with the Protector's seal attached, is preserved at Flaxley Abbey.

¹ The Court of Attachments was one of the three Courts of the forest held for the foresters to bring in their *attachments* concerning any hurt or injury done in viridi aut venatione in the Forest. By Art. 8 of Charta de Foresta, this Court was to be held every forty days. Manwood, pp. 23-31.

² The names of the witnesses here given are taken from the copy of the grant enrolled in the Charter Rolls. In the translation from which this transcript has been taken many names are omitted.

³ Flaxley Abbey and estates were in 1647 sold by William Kingston, a descendant of the original grantee, to two brothers named William and James "Boeve," whose father Andrew, a native of Coutrai (Kortrik) in Flanders, was brought to England circ. 1670 to escape from the persecution of Olivares Duke of Alva. Andrew Boeve had a large family, and many references to domestic events relating to the Boeves are recorded in the registers of the Dutch Church at Austin Friars. The last member of the original Boeve family who resided at Flaxley Abbey was William Bovey (Boeve) who d. there 26 Aug., 1692. His widow the well known Mrs. Catherine Bovey, "the perverse widow" of Sir Roger de Coverley, remained at Flaxley Abbey till her death on 21 Jan., 1726. Flaxley Abbey and estates then passed by will of Will. Bovey into the possession of Thomas Crawley, of Gloucester, a distant kinsman by marriage, from whom the present Baronet is directly descended.

Stationary Forge at Flaxley.

Besides the itinerant forge so frequently before alluded to, the abbot also possessed a stationary forge. This statement is made by Fosbrooke (Hist. of Glouc., vol. i, p. 83), who quotes as his authority Rot. Claus. 14 Hen. III. The stationary forge referred to appears to have been situated in the village of Flaxley, close by the Abbey, where considerable works were erected. These works must have formed at one time a very conspicuous feature in the village. Sir Robert Atkyns,¹ in his notice of Flaxley (1712), mentions the iron forges then in full work, and the Rev. Thomas Rudge,² in his notice of Flaxley (1802), speaks of the manufacture of iron being still carried on, the iron being esteemed peculiarly good. "Its goodness does not arise from any extraordinary qualities in the ore, but from the practice of working the furnace and forges with charcoal wood, without any mixture of pit-coal. The quantity of charcoal required is so considerable, that the furnace cannot be kept in 'blow,' or working, more than nine months successively. At this time, Oct. 28th, 1802, a cessation has taken place for nearly a year. Lancashire³ ore, which is brought to Newnham by sea, furnishes the principal supply, the mine found in the forest being either too scanty to answer the expense of raising it, or when raised too difficult of fusion and consequently too consumptive of fuel to allow the common use of it. A ton of Lancashire ore in the furnace requires fifteen or sixteen sacks of charcoal. When the furnace is at work, about twenty tons a week are reduced to pig iron, and in this state it is carried to the forges, where about eight tons a week are hammered out into bars, ploughshares, etc., ready for the smith."

The wheels which worked the bellows and hammers were turned by a powerful stream of water which rises at *St. Anthony's Well*.⁴ The Rev. H.

¹ Sir Robert Atkyns writing of Mrs. Catherine Bovey, owner of Flaxley Abbey from 1692 to 1726, says "She hath an handsome house and pleasant gardens and a great estate, a furnace for casting iron, and three forges."

² Rudge's History of Gloucestershire, vol. ii. p. 96.

³ In connection with the use of Lancashire ore and the whole subject of iron works in the Forest, see paper entitled "Observations on Iron Cinders," by George Wyrall, Esq. of Bicknor Court, published at p. 216-234 of the Trans. Brist. and Glouc. Arch. Soc., vol. ii.

⁴ The name of St. Anthony's well is doubtless a relic of the monastic period. The spring which rises at this well feeds the stream which descends the Flaxley valley; and on this stream the proprietors of the Abbey were entirely dependent for the water power required to drive their machinery. This stream was formerly celebrated for the excellent quality of the trout which it produced, which grew to a considerable

G. Nicholls, after quoting Rudge's description of the Flaxley iron works, states that the aged people of the neighbourhood¹ well remember when the Flaxley furnaces were in blast, and tell of the ancient cinders and pickings of the old mine holes being taken down to them. The iron works at Flaxley have long since been discontinued, and with the removal of the furnace buildings, and of the pools in which the water accumulated for driving the machinery, the whole appearance of the Flaxley valley has been changed, and changed it need scarcely be added for the better. The memory of the Flaxley iron forge still, however, lingers in one or two of the local names, such as "Furnace Yard" and "Mill Field," but otherwise there would be little to recall the time when the Flaxley furnaces were in blast.

Grants of Fisheries to the Flaxley Monks.

Both of the charters under notice make prominent mention of the grant to the Flaxley monks of a certain fishery at Reidley called "Newere." Fosbroke² quoting from the Harleian MS., 60 and 79, states that Roger son of Milo Earl of Hereford granted to Roger son of Manasses de Minsterworth to hold two half virgates, and the fisheries "of Dunye and Newere." Reidley is probably the same as the modern Rodley in the parish of Westbury, and must not be confounded with "Ruddle," another manor situated in Newnham, which formerly belonged to the Abbey of Gloucester.

In the 54th year of Henry III³ a notice occurs in the Patent Rolls of another Severn fishery being granted to the Abbey of Flaxley known as

size in the various pools where the water was allowed to accumulate. Of late years however the fish have been entirely destroyed by the use of noxious chemicals at the paper manufactory situated in Guns mills at the head of the stream. This manufacture has now been discontinued since about 1879. The water rising from the spring at St. Anthony's well has a great local reputation for its efficacy in curing cutaneous diseases. The abundance of iron in the soil sufficiently accounts for a reputation which is well founded. As a "wishing well" the same spring is in great request amongst the humbler classes; but its reputation in this respect seems to rest on a somewhat hazy footing. For a sketch of the well and of the beech tree formerly overhanging it, see Nicholl's *Forest of Dean*, p. 182. In connection with the Saint in whose honour the well is named, Bollandus gives an account of many miracles wrought by St. Anthony's intercession, particularly in what manner the distemper called the 'Sacred fire', since that time 'St. Anthony's fire,' miraculously ceased through the mediation of that Saint, when it raged violently in many parts of Europe in the eleventh century (Alban Butler).

¹ Nicholl's *Forest of Dean*, p. 190.

² Fosbroke's *History of Gloucester*, vol. ii, p. 172, 180 and 201. Rudge's *History of Gloucester*, vol. ii, p. 388 note.

³ Rot. Pat., 54 Hen. III, m. 9.

Hynewere or Hinewere. This grant was confirmed 30 Edw. III¹ on payment to the king of an annual acknowledgement of 12 pence.

In the Flaxley cartulary it is noticed that William de Parco granted to the Flaxley monks all his share of the fishery of Bollewere.² And in the confirmation charter of 11 Henry III³ Hugh Chearke (Charke) is noticed as having granted to the monks six "Puches" in the Severn opposite Hane-combe; and Matilda Giffard all her land under the fishery of Bepswike.

Besides the Severn fisheries above referred to the monks of Flaxley doubtless made abundant use of the trout for which the Flaxley stream rising at St. Anthony's Well is said to have been long famous. This stream was formerly dammed up at several points in the valley, and extensive pools or reservoirs were thus formed, some of which were in existence down to a very recent period. In these ponds the fish could grow to a considerable size, and were doubtless largely used by the monks as a home preserve. It is noticed in the cartulary that Roger de Bosco⁴ remitted to the monks all his claims regarding the reservoirs, ditches, and fish ponds (*de stagnis fossatis et vivariis*), and agreed to remove his dam from the monks' bridge and put it where it would do no harm. Galfrid de Dene⁵ is noticed as having compromised with the monks a dispute relating to the mill dam of Roger de Bosco.

In the grant to Sir William Kingston of the Flaxley Abbey estates after the suppression in 1536 special allusion is made to the "*liberas warrenas, aquas, stagna, vivaria, piscarias, etc.*," amongst the other possessions of the Flaxley monks.

Miscellaneous Grants in Charter of Henry II.

The remaining grants to Flaxley Abbey in the charter of Henry II call only for brief remark. The farm called Wastedene (Wastedene grangia) still has to be identified. The grant of land under "the Old Castle of Dene" is again referred to, according to Fossbroke, in the Charter Rolls⁶ of 7 Edward II. The Rev. H. G. Nicholls has expressed the opinion that the "Old Castle of Dene" may be identical with a circular ditch and bank about 50 yards in diameter on Camp Hill between Flaxley and Little Dean. The grounds upon which this opinion was expressed are not stated; and the suggestion seems to be little more than a conjecture unsupported by evidence. No. 12 of the

¹ Rot. Pat., 30 Edw. III, Tertia pars, m. 19.

² See Cartulary No. 38, 39, post.

³ Rot. Cart., 11 Hen. III, pars sec. m. 8.

⁴ See Cart. No. 44.

⁵ See Cart. No. 18.

⁶ Rot. Cart. 7 Edw. II, pars unica m. 31.

Flaxley cartulary is the grant to the monks by Hugh le Petit of all his land in Neweham held by Seftan Knif, near the ditch "of the Old Castle." The "Old Castle" referred to in this grant may possibly be the same as that referred to in the charter of Henry II.

The grant of a meadow in Reidley, called "Pulmede," is referred to in No. 17 of the Flaxley Cartulary¹ which gives also the name of the donor, viz: Galfrid, son of William de Dene. This meadow can, it is believed, even now be identified. A large meadow of that name the property of Maynard Wemyss-Colchester, Esq., situated between the Church and the bend of the river Severn, near Garden Cliff, is still pointed out in the parish of Westbury; and the name Pulmede—the meadow on the Pill—being comparatively uncommon, it seems not improbable that this was the same meadow that was originally granted to the Flaxley monks.

The land at Walmore is again referred to in the Close Rolls² of 13 Henry III when the abbot and monks of Flaxley were granted by the king "two acres of meadow in Walemore for the increase of their park there." Lands were also granted at Northwood, which as well as Walmore and Rodley, was situated in the hundred of Westbury. At Dimmoc³, in the hundred of Botloe, the monks were granted by Henry II, (1) the whole of the royal demesne (*totum dominicum meum de Dimmoc*); (2) Half the royal wood (*dimidium nemus meum de Dimmoc*); (3) Half the nets "which I have in my hands for the conveniences of my men" (*dimidium retium in manu mea propter aisiamenta hominum meorum*). The grant to the Flaxley monks of half the nets, employed presumably for the capture of game in the Dimmoc woods, is an interesting fact, on which the information given in the note seems to throw some light.

¹ Flaxley Cartulary No. 12, post.

² Rot. Claus. 13 Hen. III. m. 8.

³ A place at Dymock is, I am informed, still called 'Hay traps.' Haie frequently alluded to in Domesday were enclosures for the capture of game. Spelman's Glossary, edit. fol. Lond. 1687, p. 272 has the following: "*Vallatum fuit et inclaufatum fossato haia et palatio. Hinc extensius illud Rete quo e campis redeuntes cuniculos intercipiunt an Haya dicitur; eosque sic intercipere et predari to Haya a Gall. haier i.e. fepire.*"

To the existence of these Haie is attributed the frequent occurrence of the term 'Hay'—spelled in various ways, as a local name. The seat of Russell J. Kerr, Esq., near Newnham, formerly called Hay Hill is now known as The Haie. Hayes for the capture of game were no doubt of common occurrence while the Norman forest laws were in operation. Mention is made in these notes of the Hayes of Ross, Hereford, and the Forest of Dean. See also "Deer and Deer Parks" by Evelyn Shirley, (1867) pp. 10, 12, 153, 199, for further information on the subject of Hayes.

The grant of a certain clearing (*essartum quoddam*) under Castiard called Vincent's land is not referred to in the earlier charter of Prince Henry. The place in question can no longer be identified.

Protection Charter of Richard I to Flaxley Abbey.

Having now given some account of the various rights and privileges conferred on Flaxley Abbey by the foundation charter of Henry II, and having shown how those rights and privileges were constantly challenged by the forest authorities, and were the subject of reiterated orders by the sovereign, it remains to notice first, a special charter of protection granted to the abbey by Richard I, and secondly, the various confirmation charters granted to the abbey from time to time by the sovereign of the day.

The protection charter of Richard I is enrolled amongst the *Cartæ Antiquæ*, and is numbered X 5 in the "Calendar of Antient Charters" published by Sir Joseph Ayloffe in 1774. In the Appendix will be found a copy of this charter, numbered III. This copy has been taken from the MS. volume at the Public Record Office, in which the *Cartæ Antiquæ* are transcribed. This charter declares that the Abbey of Dene and the Cistercian monks belonging to it with all their lands, possessions, etc., were under the special protection of the king; and all the authorities were charged to protect and defend the abbey as though it were the king's own, so that no violence, insult, injury or vexation be caused or suffered to the abbey and monks. The charter further provided that suits against the abbey in respect of any land given or sold to them of which they held the charter were only to be heard before the king himself or his chief justice.

Confirmation Charters granted to Flaxley Abbey.

From the description already given of the special rights and privileges granted to Flaxley Abbey within forest limits it will readily be understood that the monks of Flaxley stood in special need of the royal protection and support; and accordingly it excites no surprise to find that the abbey seized every opportunity of procuring from each sovereign in turn a formal confirmation of all the rights and privileges conferred on them by Henry II and subsequent kings. The following is a list of all the confirmation charters which I have been able to find relating to this foundation.

1. Charter of Prince Henry Duke of Normandy.
2. Charter of Henry II.
3. Charter of Richard I.
4. Charter of Henry III.
5. Charter of Edward II.
6. Charter of Edward III.
7. Charter of Richard II.
8. Charter of Henry VI.

Of these the first three are transcribed amongst the *Cartæ Antiquæ*, vide Ayloff's Calendar. No. 4 is enrolled in the Charter Rolls, Rot. Cart. 11 Henry III, pars prima m. 27. No. 5 is also on the Charter Rolls, Rot. Cart. 7 Ed. II, pars unica m. 31. No. 6 is in the Charter Rolls, Rot. Cart. 4 Edw. III, pars unica m. 23. No. 7 is on the Patent Rolls, Rot. Pat. tertia et ultima patent, 22 Ric. II, m. 16. No. 7 is also on the Patent Rolls, Rot. Pat. prima patent, 27 Hen. VI, m. 6.

The original Rolls on which these charters are engrossed have been examined by me. The charters themselves contain as a rule no new matter, and consist entirely of formal recitations of the charters, grants, &c., confirmed to the monks by previous sovereigns. An exception must, however, be made of the confirmation charter granted by Richard I. This charter recites the previous charter of Henry II, and adds some important rights and privileges which require notice. The additions referred to are quoted in extenso in the Appendix I, No. iv., and are to the following effect :

It was declared to be the king's pleasure and command that the monks were to have and hold all their lands and possessions with all rights pertaining thereto free and quit from all exactions in pure alms, with *sac* and *foc*,¹ *tol*, *theam* and *infangenethef*, and were to be free from county suits, hundred laws and sheriff's aids. All persons were at the same time prohibited by the king from vexing or disturbing the monks or their men or possessions on pain of forfeiting ten pounds.

¹ *Sac*—Jurisdiction in matters of dispute. *Soc*—"Interpellatio majoris audientiae," a liberty, privilege or franchise granted by the king to a subject; also the area within which that franchise is exercised. *Tol*—Duty on imports. *Theam*—The right of compelling the person in whose hands stolen or lost property was found to vouch to warranty, that is, to name the person from whom he received it. *Infangentheof*—Jurisdiction over a thief caught within the limit of the estate to which the right belonged. Stubb's Glossary, Doc. illustr. of English History.

The right of *Infangenthef* is thus described by Bracton "*et dicitur Infangenthef latro captus in terra alicujus de hominibus suis proprio seistus latrocimo. Outfangthefe vero dicitur latro extraneus veniens aliunde de terra aliena et qui captus fuit in terra ipsius qui tales habet libertates.*"

The foundation charter of Henry II and subsequent kings contain, it will be noticed, very few names of private benefactors. Special mention only is made of Roger Earl of Hereford, Leuveric or Leffric de Staure, Walfric of Dymoc, and Geoffry son of Walfric. The chief source of information relative to private benefactors of the abbey is, of course, the Cartulary, of which a notice in detail will be given hereafter. A large number of the private grants mentioned in the Cartulary were, however, formally confirmed to the abbey by Henry III. A record of this confirmation is preserved in the Charter Rolls of 11 Henry III,¹ and the genuineness of the Cartulary seems to be strongly supported by the independent testimony derived from this source. The charter referred to, being under these circumstances one of special importance, will be found set out at length in Appendix No. v; to facilitate enquiry full references will be found in the notes relating to the Cartulary given below.

Miscellaneous Grants to Flaxley Abbey.

In addition to the grants, privileges, &c., conferred on Flaxley Abbey as noticed above, under other heads there are a few additional grants and orders relating to Flaxley to which allusion is made in the Public Records.

In the fifth year of Henry III² a royal order was addressed to John of Monmouth, Constable of St. Briavell's, commanding him to allow the abbot of Flaxley to hold in peace "the hermitage of Erdlond"³ as he had been accustomed to hold it in the time of King John.

In the fifth year of Henry III record is made of a royal letter⁴ addressed to John of Monmouth, stating that the king had given permission to the abbot and monks of Flaxley to have a sheep cot (berkeria) in Ruardean and Northden

¹ Rot. Cart., 11 Hen. III, pars sec. m. 8.

² Rot. Claus., 5 Hen. III, m. 20. (p. 441, printed series).

³ The establishment of this hermitage, and the appointment of William the Hermit, are related in No. 25 of the Flaxley Cartulary. The Rev. E. L. Cutts states that hermitages or anchorages sometimes depended on a monastery, and were not necessarily occupied by brethren of the monastery, but by any desiring to embrace this mode of life whom the convent might choose. The hermit however probably wore the habit of the Order.

A hermitage in the Taynton wood, subject to St. Peter's at Gloucester, is noticed in the Gloucester Cartulary. There was also a hermitage at St. Briavells, subject to the monastery of Grace Dieu in Monmouthshire, see *Cartæ Antiquæ*, Q.Q. 27, and Rot. Claus. 11 Hen. III. p. 170, printed series, noticed in Nicholl's *Personalities*, Forest of Dean, p. 1.

⁴ Rot. Claus., 6 Hen. III, m. 13. (p. 490, printed series).

(intra Ruwarthin et Northden) for the space of the king's life. Given at Monmouth on the 9th day of March.

In the fifteenth year of Henry III the sheriff of Gloucester was commanded with the constable of St. Briavell's and others to assign to the abbot of Flaxley the two acres of moor in Rademoor which the king had granted to him.¹

In the twenty-seventh year of Edward III (1353) there appears on the Patent Rolls² the record of a special grant to the abbey of Flaxley of the sum of £36 9s. 1d. from the rents of the newly afforsted lands of the king in the forest of Dean in consideration of the great losses which the abbot and convent had sustained from the deer and other wild beasts of the forest, and also from the various and constant visits of the king³ (varios et frequentes accessus nostros). In the enforcement of this claim the abbot and convent were allowed the same power of distraint which the king himself enjoyed. This grant, which is one of some importance, will be found in extenso in the Appendix, No. vi.

Public Inquisitions and Licences to assign Land to Flaxley Abbey.

In the fifty-second year of Henry III an inquisition was held to ascertain whether it would be to the injury of the king to allow the grant of a certain fishery in the Severn to be made to the abbots of Flaxley and Pershore. The jurors expressed the opinion that the grant would be injurious.⁴

In the fifty-fourth year of Henry III another inquisition was held to ascertain whether it would be to the injury of the king that a grant be made of the fishery of Hynewere in the Severn to the abbots of Flaxley and Pershore.⁵ The jurors having decided that the king would not be injured by the said grant, a licence was issued in the same year which is entered on the Patent Rolls.⁶

The original inquisitions and licence on the Patent Rolls have been carefully examined by me ; but I have been unable to identify the Hynewere fishery referred to.

In the sixth year of Edward I an inquisition post mortem was held on the death of Alexander Bleyght, forester in fee of the forest of Dene, who died in the

¹ Rot. Claus., 15 Hen. III, m. 9

² Rot. Pat. 25, 26, 27 Edw. III, in simul No. 7.

³ Of the visits of Edward III to Flaxley* abbey this is the only notice that I can find. The visits of King John will be noticed hereafter.

⁴ Inq. 52 Hen. III, n. 22. (See Roberts' Cal. Gen., Hen. III and Edw. I, page 131.)

⁵ Inq. 54 Hen. III. No. 68. (Roberts' Cal. Gen., p. 145.)

⁶ Rot. Pat., 54 Hen. III, m. 9.

preceding reign. John Bleyght, alias Byeyt, is declared to be the son and heir of the deceased, who held a bailiwick in the forest of Dean, called Bleytyesbayllye, from the time of the Conquest, and held it on the day of his death. After his death John, son and heir of the aforefaid Alexander, remained in the charge of the king, because he was under age. And being thus in the king's charge King Henry gave to the abbot and convent of Flaxley in exchange for one forge two parts of the bailiwick aforesaid, whereby the said John Bleyght sustained loss to the amount of two marks a year for fourteen years, or twenty-eight marks in all.¹

In the seventh year of Edward I an inquisition was taken to enquire if Richard Talbot and his ancestors had hitherto from times past been accustomed to have common of pasture in the wood of the abbot of Flaxley within the bounds of the forest as belonging to his own free land in Longhope. The jurors did not know.²

In the fifteenth year of Edward I an inquisition post mortem was held on the death of John of Penrys. The jurors say that the aforefaid John, and Rosa his first wife, formerly acquired the whole of the aforefaid tenement in Dimmoc from Robert Malet, and the aforefaid tenement in Bromesberie from William de la Hulle, to be held by the said John and Rosa and the heirs of their bodies; and that Agnes, the wife of Ivo of Clintone, the daughter of the aforefaid John and Rosa and their heir, being then of the age of fourteen years, entered upon the aforefaid tenement, and made oath of fealty to the abbot of Flaxley, and gave for her relief ten shillings, after the death of the said John, who died in the eleventh year of our lord the king, about the time of the feast of the Ascension of our Lord.³

In the same year (15 Edward I) an inquisition was held by Grimbald Pauncesot and William Hatheway, keepers of the forest, regarding a complaint of the abbot of Flaxley. It was found that while Thomas de Clare was keeper of the forest, there came a certain William de Abbenhale, Walter Page, and Elys Page all miners, and digging in the land of the abbot of Flaxley at Ardlonde, found a mine there; whereupon the abbot discovering what they were about immediately removed them and filled up the pit with stones and earth.⁴

¹ Inq. p.m. 6 Edw. I, No. 88. (Roberts' Cal. Gen., p. 274).

² Inq. 7 Edw. I, No. 40. (Roberts' Cal. Gen., p. 285). Gilbert Talbot appears amongst the benefactors of Flaxley Abbey, Cart. No. 13.

³ Inq. p.m. 15 Edw. I, No. 19 (Roberts' Cal. Gen., p. 378).

⁴ Inq. 15 Edw. I, No. 67 (Roberts' Cal. Gen., p. 384).

In the twentieth year of Edward I, licence was granted to Robert de Berkele and others to assign to the abbot and convent of Flaxley, a certain messuage and the rents thereof in Erlingham.¹

In the second year of Edward III an inquisition was held to ascertain whether it was to the king's injury to grant licence to John le Botiler of Lanultyt and Beatrice his wife, to give five marks of rent per annum from the manor of Bruerne to the abbey of Flaxley, being held of the king in capite by twelve pence per annum paid to the sheriff and suit at King's Barton.² The jurors having found that the said grant was not to the king's injury, licence was formally granted by the king to John le Botiller of Lanultyt, to assign the said rent to the abbey of Flaxley in perpetuity in return for supplying a monk to do daily service for the souls of him and his ancestors.³

In the thirty-second year of Edward III an inquisition was held on the application of Geoffry le Marchal Chaplain and John Arham for permission to assign four messuages, two tofts, one mill, two carucates of land, four acres of mead and two of wood, six marks of rent, and a moiety of the advowson of Blechesdon (Blaifdon) to the abbey of Flaxley; the premises aforesaid being situate in the parishes of Elneton, Newenham, Erlyngham, Longhope and Westbury.⁴ No injury to the king being shown, the required permission was granted by a formal order in the same year. This order is enrolled in the Patent Rolls.⁵

In the thirty-eighth year of Edward III an inquisition appears to have been

¹ Rot. Pat. 20 Edw. I, m. 18. Roger Berkeley, knight, is named as a benefactor of the monastery of Flaxley in Valor Ecclesiasticus of Hen. VIII, see p. 486. This Flaxley Manor in the parish of Arlingham is thus alluded to in "Smyth's Berkeley MSS." Hundred of Berkeley, vol. iii, page 61.

"In this parish also, the abbot of the Monastery of flaxley had a little Manor, raised like as the former by the gifts at severall times of the lord Berkeleys and other freeholders, which likewise cominge to the Crowne by the dissolucion of that Monastery in 31 H. 8. was forthwith after given by that kinge to Sir Anthony Kingston, (at that time one of the knights of this Shire for that parliament, and then high Steward of Berkeley hundred), and his heires. By whose death in the first of Qu: Mary, it came to Edmond Kingston, father of Anthony, father of William Kingston of flaxley that nowe is, who is said to have lately either sold the fee or to have made longe Leases equivalent therto, to Robert Longney, Henry Wintle, Richard ffryer of Hockerhill, Walter Carter, and The tenure whereof is of the king by knight service in Capite; And for the most part, or altogether lye in the hamlet called Sloo, in the furthest part northward of the parish."

² Inq. 2 Edw. III, second numbers, No. 128.

³ Rot. Pat., Prima pars 3 Edw. III, m. 16.

⁴ Inq. 32 Edw. III, second numbers, No. 87.

⁵ Rot. Pat., Secunda pars 32 Edw. III. No. 28.

held on an application to grant to the abbey of Flaxley a certain mill and meadow, with the rents thereof, in Northwode and the vill of St. Briavell's. No injury to the king being shown, the required permission was given by a formal order passed in the same year. This order is enrolled on the Patent Rolls.¹

In the forty-sixth year of Edward III an inquisition is said by Tanner to have been made on a proposal to assign to the abbey of Flaxley half a knight's fee in Blecheden.² I cannot find the record of this inquisition, or of any licence issued thereupon.

In the tenth year of Richard II John Sabyn Chaplain and Thomas Snodhull applied for licence to give one messuage, one toft, one carucate of land and twenty-eight acres of mead all lying in Leye, Bofeleye and Rodeleye, together with one messuage, sixty acres of land and meadow, and four pounds rent from Longhope and Huntley to the abbey of Flaxley.³ No injury to the king being shown, licence was formally granted as usual. This licence is enrolled on the Patent Rolls.⁴

In the inquisition post mortem of William Waryn taken in the seventh year of Henry V, it was noticed that the estate of Soilewell, or Sulley, in the hundred of St. Briavell's, was held by the deceased from the abbot of Flaxley.⁵

Similarly in the inquisition post mortem of Robert Greyndour, Arm., it was found that one messuage and one carucate of land in Hurst were held by the deceased from the abbey of Flaxley at the nominal rent of one red rose.⁶

Notices of Flaxley Abbey in the Hundred Rolls of Edward I.

The Hundred Rolls, as is well known, have been printed by order of the Record Commissioners in two volumes folio. These records contain the following references to Flaxley :

Page 176, vol. i. "Sc'us [sanctus] Brivallus. Item Abbas de Habeal tenet manerium de Habeal' de domino Rege in capite cum balliva, et abbas de Flaxel' nō habet magnam partem ballivæ, nesciunt qual'r."

¹ Rot. Pat., Prima pars, 38 Edw. III. No. 38.

² Inq. 46 Edw. III, No. 10 is Tanner's reference.

³ Inq. 10 Ric. II, No. 107.

⁴ Rot. Pat., Prima pars, 11 Ric. II, m. 28.

⁵ Inq. p.m., 7 Hen. V, No. 52 Will'us Waryn.

⁶ Inq. p.m., 22 Hen. VI, No. 34, Robertus Greyndour, Arm.

This entry is noticed by Nicholls¹ who has expressed the opinion that "Habeal" may be the same as "Abbenhall." The correctness of this opinion appears to me to be very doubtful; but I am unable to offer any more satisfactory interpretation myself. I have carefully examined the original roll on the chance that the word might have been wrongly printed; but the word in the original is undoubtedly "Habeal," and it remains for experts to say who the 'Abbas de Habeal' was, and where was situated the manor of that name, with the bailiwick, of which the abbot of Flaxley is said to have had a great part, though on what title the jurors did not know.

In the same Hundred it was stated that John Bleyght holds one virgate of land from the king in chief, with the bailiwick appurtenant, and that the abbot of Flaxley holds the greater part of the bailiwick, though on what title was unknown.

Also Thomas of Blakeney held from the king one virgate of land with the bailiwick, which last was in the possession of the abbot of Flaxley.

In the same rolls appears the following reference to Flaxley under the head of Westbury²:—

"The jurors say that Roger Cadel gave five acres of land out of the manor of Rodley to the abbot of Flaxley in pure alms, whereby his lord the king has lost the tallage, etc., belonging to him."

"The aforesaid abbot holds two messuages and his two tenants two acres of land out of the tenement of Walter of Chexhull in the manor aforesaid,³ and three acres out of the tenement of Henry of Humelmore⁴ in the same manor, and two acres from the fee of Garne,⁵ whereby their lord the king has lost tallage."

Under the head of Botlowe appears the following⁶:—

"The jurors say that the abbot of Flaxley holds the tenement which belonged to Haylof who was a ceorl ('Sokemannus') of the king in Dimmoc, and half a virgate of land through William Gamages who was enfeoffed of half a knight's fee in the same manor by King Richard."

¹ Personalities of the Forest of Dean, by the Rev. H. G. Nicholls, p. 16.

² Hundred of Westbury, p. 180.

³ For grants of Henry of Cheakehill see Cart. No. 22 and 61, also Rot. Cart. 11 Hen. III, pars. sec. m. 8.

⁴ Philip of Humelmore appears amongst the benefactors to the Flaxley monks in Rot. Cart. 11 Hen. III. pars. sec. m. 8.

⁵ For references to Hugh of Gerne (Garne) see notes under "Additional Benefactors" post.

⁶ Hundred of Botlowe, p. 183.

⁷ Sokemannus, Sochemannus—A ceorl, a free landowner not noble. Stubb's Glofs., 528.

"The abbot of Flaxley holds of the land which belonged to Robert Muschet¹ two virgates of land and two acres of meadow. The same abbot was enfeoffed of thirteen acres of land and one messuage by William de Byfeleye."

Perambulation of Forest of Dean.

Bigland in his *History of Gloucestershire*² notes that the early records of the forest of Dean abound in accounts of perambulation. In 1225 (9 Hen. III) one was made on the petition of the monks of Flaxley, including the additions made in former reigns, which in 1300 (28 Ed. I) were disafforested, and called Purlieus. This settlement was confirmed by Parliament in 1326, 1 Ed. III.

Taxation of Pope Nicholas.

The ecclesiastical valuations known as the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, 1292 (20 Edw. I), and the Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII, furnish some interesting information relating to Flaxley abbey. Both of these valuations have been printed by the Record Commissioners, and are well known to all historical enquirers.

In the taxation of Pope Nicholas, under the head of Hereford Temporalities, the goods of the abbey of Flaxley are thus enumerated at p. 171.

Bona temporalia Abbatis de Flaxle.

Idem habet in manerio suo de Walemore quatuor carucatas terræ				
precium carucatæ	-	-	-	o 8 o
De redditibus assisæ per annum	-	-	-	o 7 o
Item 20 plaustratas feni precium cujusdam libræ	-	-	-	o 1 o
Item idem habet tres carucatas terræ in grangia juxta Abbatiam				
precium carucatæ	-	-	-	o 8 o
De redditibus assisæ	-	-	-	1 6 8
Item unum molendinum foler. ibidem precium per ann.				
De uno molendino aquatico ibidem per annum	-	-	-	o 6 8
Item apud Novam Terram duas carucatas terræ per centum carucatas				
De redditibus assisæ ibidem	-	-	-	o 3 o
Item apud Dene tres carucatas terræ per centum carucatas				
De redditibus assisæ	-	-	-	o 5 o

¹ Robert Muschet appears amongst the benefactors of Flaxley Abbey in Cart. No. 31 and 32.

² Bigland's *History of Gloucestershire*, p. 457, under "Forest of Dean."

Item 10 plaustratas feni per cent plaustrates	-	-	0	1	0
Item apud Dymmok quinque carucatas terræ per centum carucatas			0	8	0
De redditibus assisæ per annum	-	-	0	11	0
Decem plaustratas feni per cent. cujusdam lib.	-	-	0	1	0
Item unum molendinum aquaticum p.c. per annum	-	-	0	6	8
Item apud Seddestowe duas caruc. terræ p.c. cuj. lib.	-	-	0	6	8
De medietate unius gurgitis	-	-	0	10	0
De aliis piscariis	-	-	0	10	0
Item in villa de Monem. de redd. afs.	-	-	0	1	5
Summa	-	-	14	0	1
Decime	-	-	1	8	0

At page 174 is the following:—

Abbas de Flaxle.

Habet 35 vaccas exit. omn.	-	-	-	2	12	6
De multonibus 100. Exit. omn.	-	-	-	1	13	4
Item de ovibus mat'cib' 140 exit. omn.	-	-	-	3	10	0
Summa	-	-	7	15	0	
Decime	-	-	0	15	7	

At page 204—6, under Bath and Wells.

Archidiaconatus Wellen. Decanatus de Axebrugg.

Abbas de Flexlegh	-	-	11	0	0	Blaksdon.
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At page 221. Wygorn' Dioc.

In Decanat. de Stonhouse.

Preter hoc porcio Abbatis de Flaxle in dec. ret'. Taxatio	-	-	1	5	0
Decime	-	-	0	2	6

At page 238. Same diocese. Archidiaconatus Gloucestr'.

Abbas de Flexl. habet apud Climperwell tres carucatas terræ et valet caruc. viginti solid. Item apud Erlingham unam carucatam terræ et valet viginti solidos. Item de exit. staur. quadraginta solidos	-	-	-	6	0	0
Decime	-	-	-	0	12	0

Valor Ecclesiasticus of Henry VIII.

By an Act passed in the twenty-sixth year of King Henry VIII (A.D. 1534) it was finally settled that the Church should render to the king the first fruits of all benefices and dignities, and the tenth of their annual revenues. The Act was entitled "An Acte concerninge the paiement of Firste Fruites of all dignities, benefices and promocyons spirituall, and also concerninge one annuell

pencyon of the tenthe part of all the possessions of the Church spirituell and temporall granted to the Kings Highness and his heires."

It was to carry into effect the provisions of this Act that the Valor was formed. The only existing Valor of the ecclesiastical property of the kingdom was the survey made in the time of King Edward I by Pope Nicholas IV. A new survey was necessary on account of the change in the value, estimated in money, of the various dignities and benefices; (2) a great change had taken place in their relative values; (3) in the interval since the last valuation had arisen innumerable foundations of the species denominated Chantries, from which a large revenue was about to be derived. Hence it was enacted that such a survey shall be taken by commissioners sent in the king's name in every part of the kingdom, whose duty it should be to enquire out all promotions and to return an exact account of all the temporalities and spiritualities with which they were endowed.

The Valor Ecclesiasticus of King Henry VIII is the return into the exchequer which these commissioners made.

The possessions of the monastery of Flaxley within the forest of Dean are thus enumerated under the head of the various manors in which the abbey owned lands or other revenue.¹

Flaxley Monasterium infra Forestam de Deane in Com. Gloucestr'.

Manerium de Bleyfdon.

Valet clare in reddit' et firm' unacū al' casual ib'm p' annū 1l.			
pro reddit' resolut' año regi et 13s. 4d. pro vad' Adam			
Phelpis collect' reddit' ib'm.	-	-	6l. 6s. 9d.

Man'ium de Walmoure cu' Membr'.

Valet clare in reddit' et firm' unacū al' casual ib'm p' annū ultra			
1s. 3½d. pro reddit. resolut'. dño regi 10s. vicar choral'			
eccl'ie cath'is Hereford 2s. ad hundred' dñi regis de West-			
bury et 1l. 16s. 8d. pro vad. Adam Philpis collect' reddit'			
ib'm.	-	-	26l. 3s. 9d.

Div's Terr' et Tent' in Newneham Polton villa Glouc'.

Howle et Goodrych.

Valent clare in redd' et firm' ib'm p' annū ultra 6s. 8d. solut'			
pro vad Thome Boxe collect' reddit' ib'm, et 10s. pro			
capit'i re ^a . abb'ti et convent' de Tyntharn'	-	-	5l. 2s. 5d.

¹ Dugdale's Mon. Angl., Ed. 1825, Vol. V, pp. 590, Valor Ecclesiasticus temp. Hen. VIII. (Transcript of Return 26 Hen. VIII. First Fruits Office.)

Rochellesbury.

Valet clare in reddit' et firm' unacū a^t casual' i^hm per annū ultra
7s. solut' dño Regi pro capit'li reddit' 13s. 4d. priori S^ci
Johis J'rem in Anglia pro capit'li re' 2s. abbti et convent'
de Keyshem pro capit'li reddū 13s. 4d. pro vad' Thome
North collect' reddit' i^hm et 20^s pro feod' Riči Werme-
combe fen^{li} i^hm. - - - 20l. 4s. 4d.

Newland Colford et Staunton.

Valent clare in redd' affis' i^hm per annū ultra 43s. 4d. pro
capit'li reddit' solut' ad castrum dñi Regis de S^co Briavello
et 13s. 4d. pro vad'. Riči Baret collect' redd' i^hm. - 17l. 3s. 6d.

P'va Deane.

Valet clare in redd' et firm' unacū a^t casual' i^hm per annū ultra
20^s solut' pro vad' Will'i Tanner¹ collect. redd. i^hm. - 10l. 17s. 2d.

Dymynocke.

Valet clare in redd' et firm' unacū al' casual' i^hm per annū
ultra 10s. solut' pro vad' Johinis Wynyet collect' reddit'
i^hm et 20d. pro feod' Thome Lane fen^{li} i^hm. - 12l. 12s. 0d.

Arlyngham et Clymperwell.

Valent clare in redd' et firm' i^hm per annū ultra 3s. 6d. solut'
Waltero Yate pro capit'li redd' 20d. pro pane ann^{ti}
distribut' apud Barkeley et Slymbrydge div's pauperib⁹ pro
āia Rogeri Berkeley² militis unius benefactor' monasterii
predčī et 6s. 8d. pro vad' Wiffi Longley collect' redd' i^hm. 5l. 9s. 10d

Flaxley.

Valet clare in redd' et firm' unacū al' casual' i^hm per annū ultra
53s. 4d., solut' pro feod' Johis Arnold armigeri capit'li
fen^{li} oīni' terr' et teñt' predčo monasterio pertin' 6s. 8d. pro
vad' Wiffi Fowle collect' redd' i^hm et 20^s pro elemos'
distribut' div's paupibz in cena dñi - - 8l. 3s. 4d.
S^{ma} clar' valor' Monasterii predčī - - 112l. 3s. 1d.
X^{me} inde - - 11l. 4s. 3³/₄d.

¹ An original deed dated 21 April, 26 Hen. VIII. (1535) executed between Thomas Were, abbot of Flaxley, and William Tanner, is still preserved at Flaxley abbey. (See Part III, post.)

² Robert de Berkeley received a license 20 Ed. I. to assign to the abbot and convent of Flaxley a messuage and the rents thereof in Erlingham. (See p. 43.)

Writs of Summons to Parliament.

In Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. viii, App. iii, Ed. 1825, is furnished an alphabetical title of all the abbots, masters, and priors of religious orders to whom any particular writs of summons to Parliament issued from anno 49 Hen. III to 23 Edward IV extant in the Close Rolls, and list of summons in the Tower of London with the several years of each king's reign wherein they were summoned.

This table shows that writs of summons¹ to Parliament were on several occasions issued to the abbot of Flaxley in the reign of Edward I, viz.—

22	Ed. I.	-	-	-	1293-94.
23	"	-	-	-	1294-95.
24	"	-	-	-	1295-96.
28	"	-	-	-	1299-1300.
32	"	-	-	-	1302-3.

During the reigns of Edward I and Edward II it appears that the number of abbots summoned to Parliament was fluctuating and uncertain. The list of Parliamentary abbots was not formally settled till the time of Edward III, when the number was fixed at 26, exclusive of two abbots and one prior which are doubtful, viz., the abbots of Leicester and St. James, Northampton, and the prior of Coventry.

Miscellaneous references to Flaxley Abbey.

The remaining few references to Flaxley abbey which I have been able to discover in the public records are of inferior importance.

In the Great Roll of the Pipe for the 1st year of Richard I, 1189-1190, printed by the Record Commissioners, the following entry occurs at p. 163 :—

Rot. 10, memb. 1. "Et Monachi de Flexeleya vi li. nũo in Dimmoc."

¹ In Lords' Reports on the Dignity of a Peer, vol. ii, p. 449, in the Index Summonitionum of Edw. I are the following references :—Flaxele Abbas de, 22, 23 ter., 24, 28 bis., 32.

All these references to the abbot of Flaxley are writs of summons to Parliament taken from the Close and other Rolls, and set forth at length in Appendix i, part i, of the Lord's Report on the Dignity of a Peer. The original rolls from which the references are taken are as follows :—22 Ed. I., Rot. Vascon., m. 4, dors; Close Rolls, 6 references, all in dorso, viz., 23 Ed. I, m. 4; 23 Ed. I, m. 2; 24 Ed. I, m. 7; 28 Ed. I, m. 16; 28 Ed. I, m. 3; 32 Ed. I, m. 2.

A reference in similar terms appears at page 34 of "*Rotulus Cancellarii vel Antigaphum Magni Rotuli Pipæ de tertio anno regni regis Johannis*," also published by the Record Commissioners.

In the Oblata Rolls published by the same authorities under the title "*Rotuli de Oblatis et Finibus in Turri Londonensi asservati temp. Regis Johannis*," occurs the following entry at p. 546 :—

"*Abbas de Flaxley dat. tertiam partem viii m[arcarum] pro habendo brevi de debito illo. Habuit brevem. Mandatum est vicecomiti quod capiat securitatem de primis illis denariis de tertia parte predictarum viii m[arcarum].*"

In the 11th year of Henry III the following entry appears on the Close Rolls :—

"*Abbas de Flexl. attorn. Regin. fil. Walteri circa Johannam fil. Johannis pet. de x mare.*"¹

In the same year appears the following entry :—

"It is commanded to Richard of Eston, William of Dene, and Richard of Westbirie, that out of the money which has accrued from the forges of their Lord the King in Dene and is in their possession at Flaxley, they should cause William de Patot, sheriff of Gloucestershire, to have xx pounds by way of loan up to the feast of St. Michael."²

In the 40th year of Henry III, Close Rolls, appears the following entry :—

Will. de Fontibus	}	Acquittance of Common
Abbot of Flaxle		Summons in Co. Somerset. ³

In the same year the constable of St. Briavell's was commanded with the advice of James Frefel and the abbot of Flaxley to fell wood in the forest of Dene to the amount of 1,000 marks to be paid into the wardrobe.⁴

In the abstracts of the "*Originalia*" printed by the Record Commissioners, vol. ii, p. 33, occurs the following :—

"*Johannes le Botiller de Lanulyt finem fecit per decem marcas per licentiam habendi dandi quinque marcatas annui redditus Abbatie et Conventui bonæ Mariæ de Flaxleye percipiendi de manerio de Breuerne ad inveniendum quendam capellanum in Abbatia predicta fiend.*"—Rot. 22.

In the notice of Inquisitions connected with Flaxley abbey it is mentioned that licence was granted to John le Botiller to assign certain rents to the abbey

¹ Rot. Claus., 11 Hen. III, m. 10. (Vol. ii, p. 210, printed series.)

² Rot. Claus., 11 Hen. III, m. 5. (Vol. ii, p. 196, printed series.)

³ Rot. Claus., 40 Hen. III, m. 19, dorso.

⁴ Rot. Claus., 40 Hen. III, m. 10, dorso. Compare Note 4, p. 31, for reference to James Frefel

of Flaxley in perpetuity in return for supplying a monk to do daily service for the souls of him and his ancestors.

In Rymer's *Fœdera* occur several references to the abbot of Flaxley taken from the Close Rolls, viz. :—

1294, 22 Edw. I, under the head of *Mandatum Regis Archiepiscopo Eborum et Episcopis Angliæ de facto Vasconia, a Rege Franciæ fraudulenter obtentæ et nequiter detentæ*.¹

1305, 33 Edw. I. *De Exequiis Johannæ Reginæ Franciæ celebrandis*.²

1315, 8 Edw. II. *Pro L marcis in mense Paschæ*.³

1333, 7 Edw. III. *Super memorato subsidio, de excusationibus non admit-tendis*.⁴

1347, 21 Edw. III. *De uno facco lanæ in Octabis nativitatis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis*.

All the writs and orders quoted were of the nature of circulars addressed to a large number of ecclesiastics and others, amongst whom mention is made of the abbot of Flaxley.

Under the head of Clerical Subsidies (Exchequer) Diocese of Gloucester and Hereford, Ed. I to Hen. VIII in vol. viii, P.R.O., appears the following :—

"Numerus de capitibus omnium beneficiatorum et non beneficiatorum in decanat. de foresta Rofs, Irchenfeld, Heref. dioc. Transmissus Abbati de Flaxley pro subsidio levando."—2 mems.

Public events connected with Flaxley Abbey noticed in Ancient Chronicles and Public Records.

The first important public event connected with Flaxley abbey of which I have been able to find notice is the visitation of the Cistercian abbeys which took place in 1187, that is, within forty years after the abbey was founded.

A reference to this visitation will be found in the *Waverley Annals* (Rolls series, vol. ii, p. 245) and is chiefly important for the present purpose as bringing to light the names of two additional Flaxley abbots hitherto unnoticed by Browne Willis, Stevens, or others.

¹ Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. i, part 2, p. 809.

² Ibid, p. 971.

³ Ibid, vol. ii, part 1, p. 264.

⁴ Ibid, p. 852.

The passage referred to is as follows :—

(1187) "Hoc anno descenderunt in Angliam visitatores missi a capitulo Cisterciensi in quorum visitatione dimiserunt Abbatias suas Willielmus de Tinterna (ex successit Vido Abbas de Kingeswoda eique successit in Kingeswoda Willielmus prior ejusdem loci) et Willielmus Abbas de Bordesleia dimisit Abbatiam suam, successit Ricardus sup-prior ejusdem loci. Hoc idem fecit Walerannus Abbas de Dene, et successit Alanus Monachus de Bordesleia."

'In this year came down to England visitors sent from the Cistercian chapter ; at whose visitation William of Tintern resigned his abbacy and was succeeded by Vido, abbot of Kingwood, who was himself succeeded at Kingwood by William, prior of the same place ; and William, abbot of Bordesley resigned his abbacy, and was succeeded by Richard, sub-prior of the same place. The same was done by Waleran, abbot of Dene, and Alan,¹ monk of Bordesley succeeded him.'

Visit of King John to Flaxley Abbey, 1207-1214.

King John has left in history a bad reputation for his ill treatment of the Cistercian order of monks, an account of which is given in the *Annales Monastici*. In the year 1210 this order was subjected to a serious persecution. Ransom was extracted from them and they were forbidden to leave England. In 1212 was published a letter of King John to the sheriffs forbidding any mandate of the Pope against him to be received or executed, and in the same year false letters were extorted from the Cistercians and others, whereby they professed to resign their property to the king. Flaxley being a Cistercian abbey probably bore its own share of the persecution. The Itinerary² of King John shews that he visited Flaxley on several occasions between 1207 and 1214, probably for the purpose of hunting.³

¹ No. 69 and 70 of the Chartulary relate to grants made by abbot Alan (Alanus dictus Abbas de Dene) to Jordan, son of Ralph, and to Godefrid Mog respectively.

² The Itinerary here given is taken from the introduction to the Patent Rolls by Sir T. Duffus Hardy, printed by the Record Commissioners.

³ Besides King John, Edward III appears to have paid frequent visits to the abbey, probably also for the purpose of hunting. A special grant was made to the abbey by Edward III in consequence of the losses sustained by the monks, see notes, p. 41 ante.

A.D. 1207 at Gloucester	Nov. 14	Wednesday.
St. Briavell's	" 15	Thursday.
"	" 16	Friday morning.
Flaxley	" 16	" evening.
St. Briavell's	" 17	Saturday.
Hereford	" 18	Sunday.
1212 at Flaxley	" 8	Thursday.
"	" 9	Friday.
St. Briavell's	" 10	Saturday.
"	" 11	Sunday.
"	" 12	Monday.
Flaxley	" 12	Monday evening.
1213 at St. Briavell's	" 28	Thursday.
"	" 29	Friday.
Monmouth	" 29	Friday evening.
"	" 30	Saturday.
St. Briavell's	" 30	"
Flaxley	" 30	"
Gloucester	" 30	"
1214 at Braden's Coke	Dec. 11	Thursday.
Ashton	" 11	"
Flaxley	" 11	"

Burial of Gilbert de Clare at Tewkesbury, 1230.

In the year 1230, October 25, occurred the death of Gilbert de Clare¹ at Penros, in Brittany. His body was brought to Plymouth, and thence to Tewkesbury where he was buried, 11 November, in the presence of the abbots of Tewkesbury, Tintern, Flexley, Keynesham, Tureford and others. This event is alluded to in the Annals of Tewkesbury, (Rolls Series, vol. i, p. 76) in the following terms:—

"Venit tum corpus ad nos sabbato ante festum Sancti Martini, quierit autem in sepulcro Dominica sequenti. Sepultus vero est ante majus altare astantibus Abbatibus de Theokesberie, de Tynterne, de Flexleye, de Key-

¹ Several members of the De Clare family were buried in Tewkesbury Abbey. See Mr. A. Hartshorne's paper on "Monumental Effigies near Cheltenham," Trans. Glouc. and Bristol Arch. Soc., vol. iv, p. 231.

nesham, de Tureford et aliis viris religionis innumeris diversorum ordinum populisque innumeris utriusque Sexus."

'There came then the body to us on the Sabbath before the feast of St. Martin, and was placed in the tomb on the following Lord's day. He was buried indeed before the greater altar, in the presence of the abbots of Tewkesbury, Tyntern, Flexley, Keynesham, Tureford, and a countless number of holy men of different orders and a multitude of both sexes.'

Connection of Flaxley Abbey with Richard Earl Marshall, 1234.

In the eighteenth year of Henry III 1233-34, serious disturbances took place in connection with the insurrection of Hubert de Burgh and Richard Earl Marshall. After the king's quarrel with Hubert de Burgh in 1232, the latter was confined first in the Tower and afterwards in the Castle of Devizes. The king then made Des Roches, bishop of Winchester, his chief counsellor, and by his advice dismissed the officers of his court, and garrisoned his castle with Poitevins and other foreigners.

Richard Earl Marshall and other nobles remonstrated with the king, but obtaining no redress they took steps to drive out the foreigners. Hostages were then demanded from them by the king, but the Earl Marshall apprehending treachery fled to Wales and made a league with Llewelyn, whereupon he was proclaimed as a traitor.

Hubert de Burgh escaped from prison October 12, and joined the insurrection against the king.

The Close Rolls of 18 Henry VIII contain several allusions to this insurrection, and show that the followers of the Earl Marshall amongst other places fled to Flaxley Abbey, where the Constable of St. Briavell's, the Sheriff of Gloucester, and other officials were sent to take them.

The first reference on this subject is dated 6 March, 18 Henry III,¹ and is as follows:—

'The sheriff of Gloucester is commanded to take with him the constable of St. Briavell's and the king's coroners of the county and go to the abbey of Flaxley and offer to persons there who are against the king that they shall come out to stand their trial or else abjure the kingdom.'

¹ Rot. Claus., 18 Hen. III., m. 28.

On the 15 March occurs the following entry :—

'The sheriff of Gloucester is commanded to permit the men armed with bows, arrows, and hatchets who came to the abbey to keep watch, because some of Richard Earl Marshall's men fled thither, to return to their parts and to retain the others for the said watch.'

This extract from the Close Rolls is printed in extenso in vol. i of Royal Letters, Hen. III, 1216-1235, edited by the Rev. Walter Shirley, app. iv, No. 7, under documents relating to fall of Hubert de Burgh as follows :—

"Mandatum est vice Comiti Glocestriæ quod omnes homines de comitatu suo juratos ad arcus et sagittas et hachias quos venire fecit usque Flexleiam ad vigiliis faciendas ibidem occasione quorundam fervientium de gente comitis Ricardi Marecalli qui ad Abbatiam de Flexleia fugerunt ad partes suas sine impedimento redire permittat ad terras suas excolendas. Ceteros vero juratos ad loricas, perpunctos, et hauberinos quos ibidem ad hoc venire fecit faciat ibidem morari ad vigiliis faciendas ita quod quidam unius patriæ et alii patriæ successint vigiliis illas faciant. Teste Rege apud Wadestok decimo quinto die Martii per episcopum Wintoniensem et justiciarium."¹

On the 20 March the following entry occurs :—

The constable of St. Briavell's is commanded to deliver up to the abbot the horses, etc., which were taken within the enclosure of the abbey, and on account of which the Bishop of Hereford excommunicated the constable and others. The Bishop is commanded to take off the excommunication.²

The Bishop of Hereford at this date was Hugh Folliot, consecrated 1219, died 1234. The oldest Register of the see of Hereford still in existence commences with Thomas de Cantelupe, 1275, 3 Ed. I, so that no reference to the events described is obtainable from those records.

On the 28 March the following entry appears :—

The constable of St. Briavells is commanded not to permit anything to be

¹ Rot. Claus., 18 Hen. III, m. 28, dorso. The insurrection of Hubert de Burgh took place in 18 Hen. III, 1233-34, and the extracts quoted from the Close Rolls refer to the writs for assembling the 'jurati ad arma' dated A.D. 1231. The following extract from this writ, taken from Stubb's Documents illustrative of English history, is important as throwing light on the meaning of the entries in the Close Rolls relating to this insurrection :—

"Mandatum est vicecomiti Gloucestriæ quod, non obstante mandato regis ei facto de hominibus juratis ad arma et securibus veniendis ad exercitum regis venire faciat tamen homines juratos ad ferrum, videlicet loricas et haubiones et perpunctos; faciat revenire ad eundem exercitum ducentos homines cum ducentis securibus et cum victualibus suis quadraginta dierum, que eis vicecomes faciat inveniri per homines comitatus sui juratos ad alia minuta arma, quos rex vult remanere in partibus suis." etc., p. 350.

² Rot. Claus., 18 Hen. III, m. 27.

taken in the wood of the abbot for estovers of the keepers of the servants of Richard Marshall who fled to the monastery; but to cause him to be recompensed for his hedges which have been burnt; and also restitution of his horses, arms and harness to be made. The aforesaid constable and the sheriffs of Gloucestershire are commanded not to permit the aforesaid keepers to remain within the gates of the abbey or monastery, but to perform their custody outside the gates.¹

The entries from the Close Rolls above referred to, I have carefully examined in the original Roll in the hope of finding some additional particulars, besides those furnished in the excellent Index prepared by the authorities of the Public Record Office. I find, however, that the whole of the particulars mentioned in the Roll have been most carefully and accurately stated, and no additional matter of importance was obtained by me from the Roll itself.

Settlement of dispute between Abbots of Margan and Carlyon, 10 Aug. 1256.

The abbot of Flaxley appears in 1256 as one of the witnesses to the final settlement of a dispute between the abbots of Margan, co. Glamorgan, and Carlyon (Carleon upon Uske) co. Monmouth, regarding the assignment and boundaries of 100 acres of land. The original document is described in the Seal Catalogue of the MSS. room of the British Museum (75, A, 37)—

“Litteræ quibus narratur finalis compositio controversiæ inter abbatias de Margan co. Glamorgan, et de Karlyon (Carleon upon Usk) co. Monmouth, super assignatione et limitatione centum acrarum terræ.

“Teste abbatibus de Flexley co. Glouc., de Tinterna co. Monm., de Neth. (Neath.) co. Glamorgan: de Alba Domo co. Montgomery; et de Strata Florida co. Cardigan. Facta in Octavo S. Laurentii, 10 Aug. 1256, cum sig.”

The seal of the abbot of Flaxley and of the other abbots named is or was appended to this document; but the Flaxley seal cannot now be identified. I have, however, been able to secure from the Doubleday collection satisfactory impressions of the abbey-seal, an account of which will be given hereafter.

Suspension of the Abbot of Flaxley for misconduct, 1335.

The last public occurrence which I have to notice is the formal suspension of the abbot of Flaxley for misconduct in the ninth year of Edward III,

¹ Rot. Claus., 18 Hen. III, m. 27. N.B.—Both of these entries, which are of different dates, are engrossed on the same membrane.

the charge of the abbey being meanwhile entrusted by the king to the abbots of Dore and Bordeley and to the prior of Flaxley. The record of this occurrence will be found in the Patent Rolls¹ of ninth Edward III. It relates that on account of the negligence (*incuriam*) and bad rule (*malum regimen*) of the abbots of Flaxley, the property of the abbey had been seriously wasted and consumed, and that the abbot and convent were deeply in debt. Under these circumstances it was declared that the king took the abbey and all its possessions into his own charge, and delivered the abbacy into the custody of the abbots of Dore, Bordeley,² and the prior of Flaxley to hold as long as the king shall think fit. All persons were forbidden to take away anything from the manors, granges, and other possessions of the abbey without the special permission of the Commissioners above-named. The reference in question, which is one of special interest, will be found in extenso in Appendix 1, No. vii. How long the abbot was under suspension is not known, but in the twenty-seventh year of Edward III. (1353) a special grant to the abbey of £36 9s. 1d. was made by the king as before related, see p. 41.

¹ Rot. Pat. 9 Edw. III., pars secunda, m. 16.

² The Cistercian abbey of Dore is in Herefordshire. Bordeley is in Worcesterhire. At the time of this suspension Thomas Chorlton was Bishop of Hereford (1327 to 1334).

PART II.

CARTULARY OF FLAXLEY ABBEY.

The following account of this Cartulary has been communicated to me by Mr. Samuel Gael of Battledown Knoll, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham. The original Roll on which the various documents relating to Flaxley abbey are engrossed was the property of Thomas Wyniatt, Esq., of Staunton in Gloucestershire. In 1825 it was lent by Mr Wyniatt to the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. of Middlehill, Warwickshire, who made clear with his own hand a transcript of the contents of the whole Roll, which is now at Thirlestaine House, Cheltenham. On the death of Mr. Wyniatt the original Roll passed into the possession of the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, and was included by him in the catalogue of his well-known library at Middlehill. In 1866 a portion of the Flaxley Cartulary, together with a table of the whole contents, was printed by the late Sir Thomas Phillipps at his private press at Middlehill. The print then made concludes with the following note.

"Finis Cartularii de Flaxley transcripti per T. Phillipps Anno Dni 1825,
"et impressi Marc. 1866.

"N.B. As the original Roll has been mislaid, the above could not be
"collated with it therefore there may be a few errors. T. P."

The original Roll of the Cartulary, though known to have been in the possession of the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, is unfortunately still missing; but the transcript of the Roll made by Sir Thomas Phillipps himself is in the Phillipps Library. Through the kindness of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fenwick of Thirlestaine House I received special permission to procure a copy of this transcript for publication with these notes on Flaxley abbey; and for this purpose I was fortunate enough to secure the valuable services of Mr. Fitzroy Fenwick to whom I am much indebted.

The Cartulary copied by Mr. Fitzroy Fenwick contained all the abbreviations and contractions shown in Sir Thomas Phillipps' transcript. These abbreviations have been extended in accordance with the principle adopted by the editors

of the Rolls series; and the text of the Cartulary as thus extended has been carefully revised by a competent expert, and has been compared by Mr. Fenwick with the original transcript.

Although, therefore, under the circumstances explained, some errors may possibly have crept into the text owing to the impossibility of collating the copy with the original Roll, it will be admitted, I hope, that pains have been taken to secure as much accuracy as possible. Sir Thomas Phillipps is well known to have been a very learned and skilful antiquary; and the transcript made with his own hand may, it would seem, be safely accepted as a faithful copy of the original Flaxley Abbey Cartulary.

The genuineness of the documents contained in the Cartulary seems to be strongly attested by internal evidence. Many of the names of benefactors and witnesses correspond with the names mentioned in other public documents; and the Cartulary as a whole presents all the appearance of a valuable collection of original monastic deeds. But fortunately the genuineness of the Flaxley Cartulary does not depend upon internal evidence alone. I have discovered amongst the Charter Rolls of Henry III a document which contains a formal confirmation of a large number of the private gifts and benefactions recorded in the Cartulary. The document referred to is of some length, and is quoted as follows in the printed Calendar of Charter Rolls published by the Record Commissioners: Rot. Cart. 11 Henry III, pars secunda, m. 8.

In the absence of the original Cartulary Roll the independent corroboration derived from this confirmation charter of Henry III seems highly important. The charter referred to has been set out at length in Appendix, Part I No v, and special notice of its contents will be given hereafter.

Amongst the contents of this Cartulary, (Cart. No. 80¹) will be found to be a catalogue of the library of the Flaxley monks, entitled "Catalogus librorum." This catalogue seems, from a note in Sir Thomas Phillipps' handwriting, to have been printed by the Royal Society of Literature under the following heading, which contains a few additional particulars of interest:—

"Excerpta ex Cartulario Abbatiae de Dene alias Flaxley agro Glocestriae penes Thomas Wyniat Armigerum de Staunton in eodem Comitatu.
A.D. 1825.

Hoc cartularium scriptum est in Rotulum Pergameneum (cujus initium lacerum est) in saeculo 13^{mo}

¹ The numbers quoted refer to the numbers in the Latin Table of Contents which precedes the Cartulary, see Appendix Part II, post.

Incipit in fronte Redditus de Dimmoc. In dorso "Carta Henrici aliquando."
In dorso etiam continet Catalogus Librorum in Bibliotheca qui sequitur

"Numerus librorum nostrorum

Bibliotheca in tribus voluminibus."

Here follows a list of books commencing with "Augustinus super 'Beatus est Vir'."

I am not aware of the grounds upon which the statement is made that the Cartulary was written on a parchment roll in the 13th century; and the absence of the original Roll makes it difficult to form any opinion on the subject. The date of many of the documents recorded in the Cartulary appears on the face of the documents themselves. All these documents seem to have been executed within the first sixty years after the foundation of the abbey: viz., before 1210.

Of the ninety-seven documents of which the Cartulary is composed, one is a catalogue of the abbey library; one contains the letters addressed by William, Bishop of Hereford, to all the chaplains of the diocese; two are Papal Rolls of privilege, one by Pope Celestine III, the other by Pope Alexander III; four are statements of account; and the remaining documents, eighty-nine in number, consist (a) of grants of land or privileges made to the abbey by various private benefactors; (b) of leases, mortgages, agreements, &c., made by the monks with private persons in the ordinary course of business.

The Cartulary, with revised Table of Contents, will be found in extenso in Appendix, Part II.

Names of Private Benefactors.

Amongst the private benefactors enumerated in the Flaxley Cartulary the following are, perhaps, the most important—1, Gilbert de Monmouth; 2, William de Braose, Lord of Brechen; 3, William de la Mara; 4, William and Henry de Mineriis; 5, William de Dene; 6, Richard de Erlingham; 7, Robert Muschet; 8, Robert and Walter de Maus; 9, William de Sancto Leodegario; 10, Walter and Robert de Ragel co. Somerset; 11, Hugh Hofate.

Gilbert de Monmouth.

No. 6 of the Flaxley Cartulary is a grant by Gilbert de Monmouth and Berta his wife to the abbey and monks of Dene of a sum of 5s. from the proceeds

of the mill of Ope¹ (Hope) for the purchase of wine for the celebration of the sacrament, with a stipulation that if the said mill should fall down, the sum aforesaid was to be paid out of the customs dues (gabulo) of the said vill of Ope. Provision having been made for the object stated, the sum might be applied, with the consent of the whole chapter, to the repair of books. This grant must have been an important provision for the support of the abbey library. In Cart. No. 80 will be found a catalogue of this library as it existed in the 13th century. Gilbert de Monmouth was probably a descendant of William Fitz Baderon of Monmouth,² who is noted as holding at the time of the great survey lands in Tibberton, Huntley, Hope, Westbury, &c.

No. 7 of the Flaxley Cartulary is another grant to the abbey by the same Gilbert de Monmouth of freedom from tolls (quietanciam de theloneo), licence to cross the sea, in this case doubtless the Severn (passagio), and all customary dues throughout all the land of the grantor.

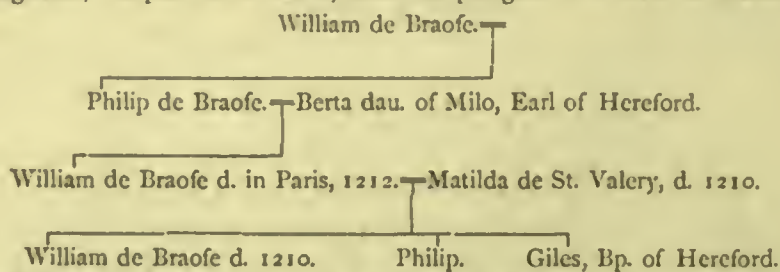
William de Braose.

No. 8 is a similar grant of freedom from tolls and the privilege of crossing the sea as above to the monks and Holy Church of "Mary of Flaxeleya" by William de Braose Lord of Brechen³ as a propitiatory offering for himself,

¹ The village of Hope or Long Hope is situated between the villages of Micheldean and Blaisdon, about two miles from Flaxley.

² For particulars relating to this family see Mr. Alfred S. Ellis's paper on the "Domesday Tenants of Gloucestershire."—Trans. Bristol and Gloucestershire Arch. Soc., vol. iv, p. 130.

³ The following table, compiled from Banks, shows the pedigree of William de Braose—



The Flaxley benefactor was William, son of Philip de Braose. His wife, Matilda de St. Valery, and his two sons William and Philip, are named in the deed granted to the Flaxley monks; and the following additional particulars are related by Banks: William de Braose being called upon to pay an old debt, flew out into rebellion and was banished the kingdom with his family. His wife Maud was taken, brought back, and being confined in Windsor castle was with her eldest son William starved to death by order of King John in 1210. William de Braose the elder died in Paris two years later. They had another son Giles who was Bishop of Hereford. Maude de St. Valery is described as Lady of Haze. For additional information relating to the family of De Braose see articles by Sir Wm. Drake and Mr. Elwys in the "Genealogist" 1880, 1881, 1882. For the information furnished in this note I am indebted to Sir John Maclean, F.S.A.

his wife Matilda de St. Valery, his family, &c. Among the witnesses to this deed are William and Philip, sons of William de Braose.

William de la Mara.

No. 95 is the grant of William de la Mara¹ to "God and the Blessed Mary and monks of Flaxley" of all his² meadow at Tukeley on payment of four shillings at the feast of St. Kenelm the martyr, and of "unas botas rubeas" on the feast of All Saints. Among the witnesses to this deed are William de Berkeley and Bertram de la Mare.

William and Henry De Mineriis.

No. 9 is the grant of William de Mineriis to the abbey assigning in perpetual alms six acres of land under Casthard,³ and one acre of meadow between the said land and the adjoining stream. No. 10 is the grant to the abbey by Henry, son of William de Mineriis, of the land lying between the land given to the abbey by William de Dene⁴ and the wood above. No. 20 is the confirmation to the abbey by Henry de Mineriis, as lord of the manor, of all the grants made to the abbey by ⁵Adam son of Fulco. The confirmation charter of 11 Hen. III⁶ does not allude to the grants above mentioned, but refers to the gift by Henry de Mineriis of all his portion of Hinewere⁷ with all liberties.

¹ William de la Mara was a first cousin of Earl Milo: for pedigree see Table in Trans. Bristol and Gloucestershire Arch. Soc., vol. iv., p. 162, "Domesday Tenants of Gloucestershire," by Mr. A. S. Ellis.

² Confirmed by royal charter of 11 Hen. III. Rot. Cart., 11 Henry III., pars. sec. m. 8.

³ Casthard, otherwise written Castiard or Casteyerde, was the name of the valley where the abbey of Flaxley was founded. See notes at p. 26.

⁴ For the grant of William de Dene, see Cart., No. 16.

⁵ For the grants of Adam, son of Fulco, see Cart. No. 19, 63, 64. The name is also referred to in Rot. Cart., 11 Hen. III., pars. sec., m. 8.

⁶ Rot. Cart., 11 Hen. III., pars. secunda, m. 8.

⁷ A Severn fishery, known as Hynewere or Hinewere, was granted to the abbey in the 54th year of Henry III. Rot. Pat., 54 Hen. III., m. 9. This grant was confirmed in the 30th year of Edward III, in payment to the king of an annual acknowledgement of twelve pence. Rot. Pat., 30 Edw. III, tertia pars pat., m. 19.

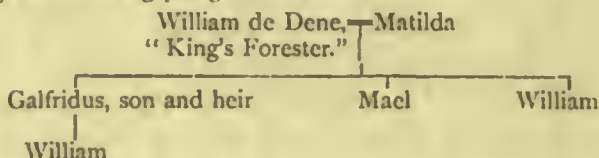
William and Geoffrey de Dene.

No. 16 is the grant to the abbey by William de Dene¹ 'King's Forester,' of all his land under Castiard. In return the grantor and his heirs were to enjoy the perpetual right of nominating to the abbey one monk, who was required to be acceptable to the convent. No. 17 is the grant to the abbey by Geoffrey, son of William de Dene, of his meadow in Pulmede,² adjoining the garden of Henry de Mineris. No. 18 is the record of a compromise entered into between Geoffrey de Dene, and the monks of Flaxley, regarding a dispute relating to the mill dam of Roger de Bosco. In Cart. No. 44, Roger de Bosco agreed to remove his dam from the monk's bridge and put it where it would do no harm. See post.

William and Richard de Erlingeham.

Nos. 30 and 50 are grants of land in Erlingeham (Arlingham) made to the abbey of Flaxley by William, son of Gilbert, son of Milo of Erlingeham.³ Nos. 28 and 29 are other grants of land to the abbey by Richard, son of William de Erlingeham. Both William and Richard de Erlingeham appear to have made

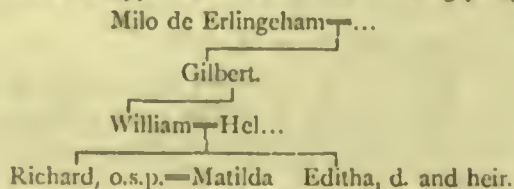
¹ Sir Thomas Phillipps has noted in his transcript of the Cartulary, that from the grants above quoted (No. 16 and 17) the following pedigree is obtained:



It seems probable that William de Dene was a descendant of William Fitz Norman, keeper of the Forest of Dene in 1080. See Mr. Alfred S. Ellis' Paper on "Domesday Tenants of Gloucestershire," Trans. Bristol and Gloucestershire Arch. Soc., vol. iv., p. 134; also "The History of the Manors of Dene Magna and Abenhale and their Lords," by Sir John Maclean in the same publication, vol. vi., p. 123. The fee and inheritance of English Bicknor, which belonged to Ulric de Dene, was granted by Henry I to Milo de Gloucester, see Cal. Royal Charters, Duchy of Lanc. Records, (page 9, note 1 and page 16, note 3), and printed by Sir John Maclean in Trans. Bristol and Gloucestershire Arch. Soc., vol. iv, p. 319.

² The grant to the abbey of a meadow in Pulmede is alluded to in the Confirmation Charters of Roger Earl of Hereford, and of Henry II, see p. 16, 18, 37.

³ From Cart. No. 50 Sir Thomas Phillipps has extracted the following pedigree—



agreements with the abbey to be buried at Flaxley, doubtless in the abbey church. One of Richard's grants recites that he and his wife Matilda had given themselves alive and dead to the abbey, and had chosen their place of burial there. The parish of Erlingham or Arlingham is situated opposite to Newnham from which it is divided by the river Severn, and is about four miles distant from Flaxley.

Robert Muschet.

Nos. 31 and 32 are the grants to the abbey by Robert Muschet¹ of land near Walemor, and land in Linley, &c. The former grant recites that the monks have paid to Robert Muschet three marks of silver for the grant, and that he had received from "Abbot Alan"² twenty shillings.

Gilbert de Dimoc, William de Parcho, Walter de Maus.

Nos. 33a, 34, and 35, are grants made by Robert and Walter de Maus to Gilbert de Dimoc, who is described as being in the service of Henry Kais, Reeve (prepositus) of Gloucester.³ No. 36 is a grant to the abbey and monks of Dene, by Gilbert de Dimoc, of land in Briuwerna in perpetual alms, the grant in question being a portion of the land received by Gilbert from Robert and Walter de Maus. No. 37 is the formal confirmation of this grant to the abbey by Walter de Maus, who states that in return for this grant the monks had given him ten shillings and one tunic. No. 38 is the assignment to the monks by William de Parcho, of all his rights in the land formerly held by Gilbert de Dimoc in Briuwern. The same grant further recites that William de Parcho, moved by divine piety, grants to the monks in perpetual alms all his share of the fishery of Bollewere, and a site for building a wind-mill. No. 39 is the confirmation of this grant by Walter de Maus.

William de Sancto Leodegario.

No. 81 is the grant of Philip de Burci to William de Sancto Leodegario of the whole estate of Ragel with appurtenances, and the record of the formal

¹ Robert Muschet was referred to in the Hundred Rolls as owner of land in Botlowe held by the abbot of Flaxley, see vol. i., p. 183.

² For other references to Abbot Alan, see Cart., No. 69, 70, and Annales de Waverleia, Ann. Mon. Vol. ii., p. 245.

³ Confirmed by royal charter of 11 Hen. III. Rot. Cart., 11 Hen. III., pars secunda, m. 8.

induction of the latter with all the feudal incidents pertaining to the tenure. The grant appears to have been made in settlement of a debt contracted by Philip de Burci, with Manasser, Jew of Bristol, and paid by William de Sancto Leodegario. The date of the grant is the feast of St. Michael, 1193 (5 Ric. I).

No. 82 is between the same parties, stipulating for an annual quit rent of two shillings or one bizantium (2 fol. vel 1 bizant.) for all easements belonging to Philip de Burci or his heirs, in respect of the said land, for a period of 31 years; the date of this grant also is 1193 (5 Ric. I).

No. 83 is the confirmation of grant No. 82, by the superior lord, who is described as "William son of Robert son of Martin."

No. 84¹ is the assignment of the aforesaid land by William de Sancto Leodegario to the church and monks of the Holy Mary of Dene in perpetual alms, subject to a quit rent of two shillings payable annually at the feast of St. Michael, and the service due to the superior lord; the deed further recites that when this assignment was made, twenty silver marks were paid by the monks to William de Sancto Leodegario, and it seems that when the latter paid the debts of Philip de Burci, to Manasser, Jew of Bristol, as above stated, he did so by means of money advanced by the monks of Dene (ex denariis ipsorum monachorum); William de Sancto Leodegario and his heirs received at the same time the perpetual right of presenting one monk to the establishment of monks at the abbey; and he and his heirs were received both in life and death into all the benefits of the church.

No. 85² is the formal confirmation of this grant by the superior lord William son of Robert, son of Martin, as in No. 83.

Walter and Robert de Ragel.

No. 86 is a grant by Walter, son of Walter de Ragel, to the monks and church of the Blessed Mary of Dene of a certain croft in Ragelbury, near

¹ This grant was formally confirmed to the abbey by royal charter of 11 Hen. III. Rot. Cart. 11 Hen. III., pars secunda, m. 8.

² From Cart. No. 85, Sir Thomas Phillipps gives the following pedigree—

Martinus (qu. if Martin de Tours, see Pole's Devon)

Robert. filius Martini

William—Angaret

Robert, eldest

William.

St. Andrew's fountain, and between the garden which used to belong to Philip de Burci and the house of Ofward.

No. 87 is the confirmation of this grant by Robert, brother of the aforesaid Walter, son of Walter de Ragel. In this confirmation grant the name Ragelbury appears as Rachelbury.

No. 88 is the grant by Walter, son of Walter Sprot, of Ragel, of two acres of land towards the south, lying between two acres of Emnet, and the croft which belonged to Ailward le Seigneur, and half an acre of meadow lying adjacent to the aforesaid two acres in Duddemed.

No. 89 is the confirmation of the preceding grant by Robert, brother of Walter Sprot, of Ragel.

No. 90¹ is another grant to the monks by Walter Sprot, of Ragel, of the whole of his portion of certain land in the hills, reckoned about four and a half acres: also common of pasture, both in the hills and fields.

Hugh Hosate.

No. 91 is the grant of Hugh Hosate to the church and monks of the Blessed Mary of Dene of two acres of land in Ragelbury,² lying near the

¹ Confirmed to the abbey by royal charter, Rot. Cart., 11 Hen. III, pars secunda, m. 8.

² Ragelbury or Regilbury, otherwise written "Rachelburi," as in Cart. No. 87, appears to be the same as "Rochellesbury" of Valor Ecclesiasticus, vol. ii, p. 486, and "Rochelbury" in the grants made to Sir William and Sir Anthony Kingston when Flaxley Abbey was suppressed. The name Ragel is doubtless the same as Ragiol of Domesday Survey, which is identified by the Rev. R. W. Eyton, with Ridge Hill in Winford, (Domesday Studies of Somerset, 2 vols. 1880).

In Dugdale's Monasticon Ang., Ed. 1825, vol. v, p. 589, appears the following note:

"Regill on Broadwell Down, six miles from Bristol, in Nemnot parish, in the county of Somerset, was a cell to Flexeley Abbey, and as such in the 36 Hen. VIII was granted to Sir Anthony Kingston."

Collinson (History of Somerset, vol. ii, p. 319) has the following:—

"The village of Nemnet is not mentioned in the Conqueror's Survey. It was always heretofore an appanage to the manor of Regilbury in this parish, and held by the families of Martin and Perceval for several generations of the abbot of Flaxley, chief lord of that manor. After the dissolution of monasteries, that manor with lands and appurtenances in Nemnet, Blagdon, Winford, Butcombe and Regilbury was granted by King Henry VIII, in the thirty-fourth year of his reign, to Sir Anthony Kingston, whose son Edward Kingston, 7 Eliz., sold it to Edward Barnard, Esq., and he the year following conveyed the same to Edward Baber, Esq., Sergeant at Law, and his heirs. From him descended Edward Baber, Esq., who lived in the beginning of the present century, and transmitted this with other estates to Sir Halfwell Tynte, his next heir, from whom it descended to the late Sir Charles Kemys Tynte, Bart., and his heirs."

road towards the south, between the house of Ailward le Seigneur, and the house of Galfrid Tripel.

No. 92 is apparently another assignment of the same land, in consideration of which the monks of Dene paid to Hugh Hofate a sum of six shillings. The grants of Hugh Hofate were confirmed to the abbey by royal charter of 11 Henry III.¹

Of the remaining private benefactors mentioned in the Cartulary, brief notice only is required.

John Pichard² granted to the monks all his rights in the land of Walemor held by them; and in return the grantor received the perpetual right of presenting one monk to the church of Flaxley. Cart., No. 11.

Hugh le Petit granted to the abbey all his land in Neweham held by Seftan Knif, near the ditch of the Old Castle³ (*juxta fossam Veteris Castellii*), Cart., No. 12.

Gilbert Talbot granted to the abbey twelve pence annually from the mill of Ruddekesdale. Cart., No. 13.

Adam, of Blakeney, confirmed to the monks the gift of one "folda"⁴ in Neweham made to them by his brother Jordan. Cart., No. 14. He and his wife Bafilia also granted to the monks two shillings of annual rent to be paid to the sacristan of the abbey every year on the feast of St. Michael for the purchase of wheat for the Host, and for the purchase of oil for the three lamps that burned before the three altars at High Mass. Cart., No. 15.

Regarding the manor of Regil or Ragel in Winford, the following additional particulars are given by Collinson, vol. ii, p. 121.

"A very considerable part of this place was given to the Cistercian abbey of Flaxley, in Gloucestershire, founded by Roger, Earl of Hereford, in the time of King Henry I, and thus this place became a cell to that monastery. In the time of Edward III the abbot thereof held the fourth part of a knight's fee in Regil; and the heir of Herbert de St. Quintin the moiety of a fee in the same village of Hugh le Dispenser. The convent appears afterwards to have accumulated large possessions in the parishes of Winford, Nemnet, Butcombe, and Stoke, and to have held most of them in demesne."

Flax Bourton derives its name, according to Collinson, from the fact that the abbot of Flaxley in Gloucestershire antiently held the principal estate in this parish, having exchanged for it certain of their demesnes at Regil in the parish of Winford. (*Hist. of Somerset*, vol. iii, p. 161.)

¹ Rot. Cart., 11 Henry III, pars secunda, m. 8.

² John Pichard appears amongst the witnesses in Cart., No. 8, by which William de Braose grants to the Flaxley monks freedom from passenger tax, &c., throughout his dominions.

³ For notice of the "Old Castle of Dene," see Note 2 at p. 16, ante.

⁴ *Solda idem q. Selda. Taberna Mercatoria.*—Du Cange.

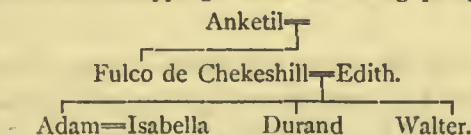
Adam, son of Fulco, of Chekeshill, son of Anketil,¹ granted to the monks three acres of his demesne of Chekeshill; six selions of Bunewei; and all his meadow at fwell. Cart., No. 19. By another deed dated 1201 he granted to the monks all his demesne of Chekeshill for three years in return for a payment of three marks. Cart., No. 63. By another deed, also dated 1201, he made to the monks a similar grant for five years. Cart., No. 64.

Philip de Dunia² granted to the monks two acres of land in Wadleie. Cart., No. 21. By another deed dated 1195 he mortgaged to the monks all his land in the small marsh (in parvo marisco); all his furlong (forlongum) of Welipulle; all Cubewordin; one acre of land near the hill and eight selions in the hill of Walemore; and all his land in Wadleie, with the meadow which he held there. Cart., No. 54. The deed, No. 21 above, is attested by William, father of Philip de Dunia, Johanna his wife, and Edith his mother.

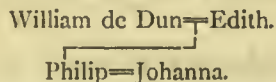
Henry de Chekeshill³ confirmed to the monks all the meadow which his brother Roger had given them in Littlemore, Cart., No. 22. By another deed he mortgaged to the monks all his meadow called Cumbesmedewe, for a period of five years from 1199, "the year in which king John was crowned." Cart., No. 61.

Robert Tholi⁴ granted to the monks his land which lay between the land of Thomas de Monmouth, and the land held by Richard Priest of Chircheshun, which belonged to the fee of John de Evreus. He also by the same deed gave them his land before the gate of the castle, situated between the gate

¹ From Cart., No. 19, Sir Thos. Phillipps gives the following pedigree—



² In the confirmation charter of 11 Hen. III the grants of Philip de Dunia are not noticed; but the following gifts of William de Dune are confirmed, viz., two acres of land which lie above Walmoreshall and all his land in Stangarf; also fourteen seliones of arable land in Wodley (Wadleie), and one acre of land at Ulnegate. Cart., No. 21, furnishes the following pedigree—



³ Henry de Cheakeshill is noticed in the confirmation charter of 11 Hen. III, as giving to the monks all that croft which Edward held called Alinvecroft, with the meadow called Alinveplot, and all his land in Ruding, and all that croft which William Cuverer and Muriel held. Rot. Cart., 11 Hen. III, pars sec. m. 8.

⁴ Robert Tholi (Toli), of Gloucester, appears amongst the witnesses to the following grants, etc., found in the Cartulary, Nos. 12, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 70, 75.

of the invalids of St. Sepulchre's hospital of Gloucester,¹ and his other adjoining land belonging to the fee of the monks of St. Dionysius. Cart., No. 23.

William Nexe granted to the monks his . . . (foldam) in Neweham in return for eighteen shillings paid by the monks. Cart., No. 24.

Roger,² son of Ralph de Pulton, granted to the monks for the soul of Earl William of Warwick (Warrewic) and Countess Margaret de Oilli, and for his own salvation and that of his wife Margaret, five shillings of annual rent from the land held by Gilbert de Felda and Godwin de Pulton before him. The grantor states that these five shillings were specially assigned for the purchase of bed clothes for poor guests (*ad emendos pannos ad lectos pauperum hospitum*). Roger and his wife Margaret gave themselves living and dead to the church of Dene, and their bodies for burial wherever they might die. Cart., No. 26.

Hugh Charke³ granted to the monks the whole of his land called Eilsficroft, and in his deed he states that the monks had received him and his into all the benefits of the church, both in death and in life, as a brother of the convent. He further states that, at his request, they undertook to receive his body for burial and that of his son should he so wish, Cart., No. 27. Hugh Charke (Cherke) also granted to the monks, common of pasture throughout his whole land for their cattle; and he was to have common of pasture for his cattle with those of the monks, Cart., No. 33. By another deed, Hugh Charke mortgaged to the monks all his land called Wudelond, all Eilsficroft, all Torsthalle, except three acres, and except the land which Luveric holds, and all the land of Hide held by Ernaldus, the carpenter, except three acres, for a

¹ With the allusion made in Cart. No. 23, of the Flaxley Cartulary to St. Sepulchre's hospital at Gloucester, compare No. lxxix of the Cartulary of St. Peter's monastery at Gloucester, edited by Mr. W. H. Hart, vol. i, p. 189. By this deed Thomas, abbot of St. Peter's, granted to the sick brethren of St. Sepulchre's hospital, (*fratribus infirmis hospitalis Sancti Sepulcri*) one acre of land for the increase of their garden.

² Roger, son of Ralph de Pulton, is noticed in the confirmation charter of 11 Henry III as having given to the abbey three virgates of land in Pulton with appurtenances. 'Rot. Cart., 11 Hen. III, pars. sec. m. 8.

³ Hugh Chearke is noticed in the confirmation charter of 11 Hen. III, as giving to the monks that part of the meadow of Hide near the Severn, with Hayes (Haitiis) belonging to that land. He is further noticed as giving to the monks six "Puches" in the Severn opposite Hanecombe. Rot. Cart., 11 Hen. III, pars. sec., m. 8. A "Puche" or "Puchin" is a salmon trap made of osier, open at one end and closed at the other. The trap is attached to stakes in the river, and resembles a long funnel shaped basket, several of which are placed one above another. The word "puche" is noticed in the Glossary attached to the Gloucester Cartulary, but is not explained.

period of 12 years, commencing 1195, at the feast of St. Michael, Cart., No. 53. This deed seems to have been renewed for a period of six years from 1201, between the same parties, Cart., No. 65.

Roger de Bosco records that after the agreement made between him and the monks of Dene in the time of Abbot A.¹ he held from them the three acres which his father had given them in alms between his house and Eshul, and the monks held from him the land of Alefword in fee farm paying six pence a year. Of this payment he remitted to Abbot Richard² five pence for the salvation of himself and his family, and in consideration of one cow and calf which the monks gave him. The monks were to hold from him in perpetuity the land of Alefword on payment of one penny. Roger de Bosco also remitted to the monks all his claims regarding the reservoirs, ditches, and fish ponds (*de stagnis, fossatis, et vivariis*), and agreed to remove his dam from the monks' bridge and put it where it would do no harm. He also granted to the monks their easements (*aisias*) in his quarry (*quarrería*) of Eshul. Cart., No. 44.

Roger de Bosco also leased to the monks for twenty years one acre of land in Cleilega, another in Whitelega, a third under Eileshulle, a fourth in Eishfeld, a fifth in Longlands, and a sixth at the top of the field near the stream, commencing from the feast of St. Michael, 1201. Cart., No. 55. Another deed to the same effect is recorded in Cart., No. 67.

William Turc mortgaged to the monks of Dene his virgate of land formerly held by Eilwinus le Mercer, and after him by Henry Calvus, for ten years commencing from the feast of St. Michael, 1196. Cart., No. 56.

Moyfes de Redley³ mortgaged to the monks three acres of land in Ruding, for six years, commencing from the feast of St. John Baptist next after the coronation of King John. Cart., No. 57.

Nigel, son of William Hathewi,⁴ mortgaged to the monks his meadow in the marsh for five years, commencing from the feast of St. Michael next after the coronation of King John. Cart., No. 58.

¹ Abbot A. is probably Abbot Alan who succeeded Abbot Waleran in 1187. *Annales de Waverleia*. Ann. Mon., Vol. ii, p. 245. Two grants by Abbot Alan are recorded in the Cartulary, Nos. 69 and 70, which will be noticed below. He is also referred to in Cart., No. 31.

² For grants of Abbot Richard, see Cart., Nos. 40, 41, 42, 43, 48, 49, 51, 52, 75.

³ Moyfes or Moyse of Redley is noticed amongst the witnesses in Cart., Nos. 12, 22, 54, 60, 61.

⁴ William Hapewi or Hathewi was one of the keepers of Dean forest. He is mentioned in Inq., 15 Ed. I, No. 67, in connection with a complaint of the abbot of Flaxley, see p. 42, ante. The name also appears as *Forestarius de feodo* in an inquisition held at Mitcheldean, 30 Nov., 1338, Glouc. Cart., Vol. iii, p. 235.

Geoffrey Hugelin mortgaged to the monks all his land of Walmore for six years; the deed states that this agreement was made at the feast of St. Michael, at the second change of the moon, and after that festival Neweham was burned¹ (*et post idem festum cremata est Neweham*). Cart., No. 59.

William de Minsterworth² leased to the monks for eight years all his meadow between Gerne and the church of Westbury from the feast of St. John, 1197, to the same festival 1204. Cart., No. 60.

Ralph Crupard³ leased to the monks his two crofts called Hamcroft and Hulpecroft for four harvests, viz., two of wheat and two of barley, the first crop to be taken in the year 1200. Cart., No. 62.

Roger de Leinch leased to⁴ the monks one virgate of land in Middletun for seven years from 1202 at Hokeday.⁵ Cart., No. 66.

Master Jocelin described as clerk (*clericus*) of William Marshall, gave himself alive and dead to God and the Blessed Mary of Dene in the presence of Abbot Richard⁶ and the convent, and chose his place of burial at the abbey wherever he might die. Cart., No. 74. Master Jocelin appears to have made a grant to Alice de Gloucester of all his land in London de Cheringa given to him by lord William Marshall; and this grant was confirmed by William Marshall. Cart., No. 72 and 73.

Walter of Budicombe⁷ gave to the monks in alms, seven acres of land lying between the messuage of Stephen Aldewiche, in the hills and between the roads going to Eissele and Kingberge, in return for one pound of cinamon (*cinimi*) to be paid yearly at the feast of St. Michael. He also gave the monks tithes of his two hundred sheep. Cart., No. 93.

Ernaldus de Cutberleye son of Ernaldus Dunning,⁸ granted to the Blessed

¹ The burning of Neweham must have been an event of some local importance to have been specially recorded by the Flaxley monks.

² Walter, son of William de Munstrewithe, is noticed in the confirmation charter of 11 Hen. III, as giving to the monks all his land in Walemore, called Charkefeld, as Roger de Munstrewithe held it in his demesne. Rot. Cart., 11 Hen. III, pars sec. m. 8.

³ Ralph Crupard is noticed in the confirmation charter of 11 Hen. III, as giving to the monks two crofts, to wit, Halpecroft and Hamcroft. Rot. Cart., 11 Hen. III, pars sec. m. 8.

⁴ Roger de Leinch (*Lench*) appears as a witness in Cart., Nos. 28, 29, 50.

⁵ Hokeday the second Tuesday after Easter. See Cart., No. 23.

⁶ For notices of Abbot Richard, see Cart., Nos. 25, 39, and note 2, p. 71.

⁷ Walter de Budicumbe appears as a witness in Cart., Nos. 84, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 94; and Gilbert de Budicumbe is also mentioned in all the deeds above noticed, except Nos. 84 and 90.

⁸ Arnoldus son of Arnaldus Dunning is noticed in the confirmation charter of 11 Hen. III, as giving to the monks all the land between the two bridges over the Severn at Gloucester. Rot. Cart., 11 Hen. III, pars sec. m. 8.

Mary of Flaxley for the repair of the hospice,¹ all his land between the two bridges of the Severn at Gloucester, which formerly belonged to Robert, son of Feremon, and was latterly held by Gaufrid le Lorimer. Cart., No. 96.

By another deed "Brother R. called Abbot of Flaxley" and the convent agreed to pay to Ernaldus de Cutberleg five shillings a year for life to be paid every year on the feast of St. Ethelbert the Martyr. Cart., No. 97.

*Additional Benefactors mentioned in the Confirmation Charter of
II Henry III.*

It has been noticed above that a considerable number of the private grants made to Flaxley abbey, and recorded in the Cartulary, were formally confirmed in the eleventh year of Henry III. It will be convenient, however, at this place to notice briefly the additional grants, alienations, &c., specified in this confirmation charter, of which no record is found in the Cartulary.

Roger de Heidun² sold to the monks nine acres of land lying between the land of Redley and the great road; two acres in the marsh lying between Heilith and John de Wodeham's land, and one acre of meadow in Holemede. He also gave to the monks ten acres of land as specified in Redley. Both the sale and gift were formally confirmed.

Margarete, daughter of Gaufrid, son of William, gave to the monks all the land of Northwood which her father had given her.

Hugh de Gerne³ gave all his land in the croft at Chekesnull.

Osmund K . . . gave all his land lying between the land of Richard "Draperii," and the land of Warinus "Sellarii." Also all the land which lay between the land which belonged to Wace the cook, and the land which belonged to Gilbert, son of Ralph, in Gloucester.

Henry, son of Odon, gave to the monks all his land in Rudinge with as full rights as his father enjoyed.

Roger de Ardern⁴ gave to the monks all his land of Otleg at Cheakesnull.

¹ See Mr. Middleton's plan showing probable arrangement of the monastic buildings, Plate vi.

² Roger de Heidun appears amongst the witnesses in Cart., No. 57.

³ Hugo de Gerne appears amongst the witnesses in Cart., Nos. 54, 62. He is again noticed in the confirmation charter of II Hen. III in connection with a grant to the Flaxley monks by Matilda Giffard of certain land belonging to the tenement of Hugh de Gerne near the fishery of Bespwike.

⁴ Roger de Ardern appears amongst the witnesses in Cart., Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 31, 32, 33, 44, 53, 54, 55, 57, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 67.

Philip de Humelmore¹ sold to the monks four acres of land which he held in fee of William de Dune (Dene ?).

Ralph de Redley gave to the monks all his land in Redley with appurtenances lying under Heilith, and all the tenement of Walter Hendi in the meadow of Smalham.

Peter de Salso Marifo² (Salt Marfh) gave to the monks all his land in Tribnell with all appurtenances.

Thomas, son of William de Harpetr, gave to the monks all the land which belonged to Henry Scepeshefed, with all the appurtenances and common of pasture for one hundred sheep in the same vill. Also half virgate of land held by Osbert the Reeve; and from the wood which belonged to the Henry aforesaid, as much timber as he required by the view of his forester.

Richard of Blechedun³ gave to the monks two acres of mead which Edric his son held, and half an acre of mead adjoining.

John Ruk, son of Ada(m), gave to the monks all his arable land in Bruern, to wit, ten feilliones in Reveneshokefeld with appurtenances.

Helie Giffard⁴ gave to the monks all his demesne in Habewoldefham in his manor of Brumefeld with pasturage for eight oxen, and sharing common of pasture with the men of the said manor, and everywhere along with the cattle of the lord of the manor of Brumefeld in the pastures outside the park of Brumefeld, and with pasturage for two hundred and forty sheep in the common pastures both of Brumefeld and Croneham.

William de Budifeld gave to the monks lands in Budifeld as specified, with pasture for two hundred sheep in the common of Budifeld.

Gaufrid de Longo Capo gave to the monks all the lands which Thomas Baterick held of him in Levepeley.

John 'Dispensator'⁵ gave to the monks all his land in the croft called

¹ Henry de Humelmore referred to in the Hundred Rolls as owner of land held by the abbot of Flaxley, p. 45, and note 4.

² Dominus Johannes de Salso Marisco referred to as a witness to an agreement executed between the Abbots of Gloucester and Bristol. Glouc. Cart., Vol. ii, p. 92.

³ Richard de Blecheden appears amongst the witnesses in Cart., No. 17. Baderun de Blecheden is noticed in Cart., Nos. 9, 10, 16, 17, 19, 27, 33, 54, 60.

⁴ Helie Giffard is mentioned as a witness in Cart., No. 5. Three persons of this name are alluded to in the Index to the Gloucester Cartulary, edited by W. H. Hart, Esq. The Helias Giffard referred to in the Flaxley Cartulary appears to have been Helias Giffard of Brimpsfield or Brumefeld. For a notice of this family, see Mr. Alfred Ellis's paper "On the Domesday Tenants of Gloucestershire," Trans. Bristol and Glouc. Archaeol. Soc., Vol. iv., p. 159.

⁵ Geoffry and Richard le Despenfer (Dispensator) are referred to in the Gloucester Cartulary, see Vol. i, 111, 378; Vol. ii, 116, 216.

"Buveveie," which lies between the land which Adam, son of Fulco,¹ gave to those monks, and the messuage which belonged to Robert Surdus.

Amis de Tukeley² gave to the monks two acres of mead in Bruerne in the meadow called Wrugehat.

Matilda Giffard³ gave to the monks all her land under the fishery of Bespwike, to wit, twenty-four seilliones, belonging to the tenement of Hugh de Gerne.

Helie Giffard also gave to the monks all that half virgate of land in his manor of Brumefeld with appurtenances which William le Cras held, and all that half virgate of land with appurtenances which Robert de Climperwell held, and all the land lying between the fishpond of Climperwell and the land of the monks which they hold from the church of Lanthony.

Roger de . . . gave to the monks all that half virgate of land which Jordan, son of John, held from him in Erlingham.

Grants to Flaxley Abbey by Ecclesiastics.

No. 4 of the Flaxley Cartulary is a grant to the monks of Dene by Abbot A. . . of Vallis Dore⁴ of one virgate of land in Climperwell which had been received from the prior and convent of Lanthony. No. 5 is the original grant of this land by Roger, prior of Lanthony, to the monks of Dore. This original grant was made over to the monks of Flaxley as specially noted in the deed of Abbot A.

No. 45 is the record of an agreement made between Ernaldus clerk of Dimoc and the monks of Dene, granting to the latter the tithes of the land cultivated by the monks in the parish of Dimoc in return for two shillings payable annually on the feast of St. Michael. This convention appears to have been renewed and confirmed by William Kais⁵ who succeeded Ernaldus in the vicarage of Dimoc. Cart., No. 46.

No. 94 is the record of an agreement made between the monks of Dene

¹ For grants of Adam, son of Fulco, see Cart., Nos. 19, 63, 64.

² Amis de Tukeley mentioned in Cart., No. 95, as the owner of land held by the monks of Flaxley at Tukeley.

³ Matilda Giffard, who was she, and what relation if any to Helias Giffard before referred to?

⁴ Vallis Dore—the Golden Vale—was the seat of the Cistercian abbey of Dore in Herefordshire. For notice of this abbey see pp. 21 and 58.

⁵ There seems to have been a serious dispute on the subject of these tithes between William Kais and the Flaxley monks; and Abbots H. of Gloucester and A. of Tewkesbury (Theokesbir) were deputed by Pope Clement III to settle it. Cart., No. 47, is the record of the agreement arrived at viz., that the monks should pay to William Kais two shillings a year as above stated in Cart., No. 45.

and the church of Budicumbe with the wish and consent of Gilbert parson of Budicumbe, signifying that the monks were to pay each year to the church of Budicumbe two shillings on the feast of St. Michael in lieu of all tithes from the seven acres of land which Walter de Budicumbe¹ gave to the monks in alms.

Grants by Abbot Alan on behalf of the Convent.

No. 69 is the deed of Abbot Alan² granting to Jordan, son of Ralph, all that freehold land in Salisbury (Salesbiri), near that which is in the fee of the abbots of Rumsey, which the monks held by the will of Henry Kais. The said land was to be held on payment of eleven shillings and an obolus in four instalments.

No. 70 is the deed of Abbot Alan granting to Godfrid Mog and his heirs the land which is between the land of the canons (canonicorum) and the land of Walter Crucche in the smith's hamlet on payment of three shillings annually.

Grants by Abbot Richard on behalf of the Convent.

Besides Abbot Alan the only other Flaxley abbot referred to in the Flaxley Cartulary is Abbot Richard,³ and ten of the documents recorded in the Cartulary appear to have been executed by him on behalf of the convent.

No. 40 is the deed of Abbot Richard granting to Robert the chaplain, son of Osmund of Neweham, that "soldagium" in Neweham which Osmund gave to the church in alms, on payment of twelve pence annually.

No. 41 is the grant of Abbot Richard to John le Irmongere of the land in Neweham received by the monks from Ernaldus the forester, on payment of two shillings per annum.

No 42 is the grant of Abbot Richard to John, son of Aidanus, of half the land which belonged to Agnes, on payment of twenty-one pence per annum.

¹ For grants of Walter de Budicumbe see p. 72, ante.

² For notices of Abbot Alan, see Notes, p. 65 and 71 ante. It is noticed in the Waverley Annals that Alan, formerly monk of Bordesley, succeeded Abbot Waleran at Flaxley in 1187, on the occasion of the general visitation of the Cistercian abbeys.

³ The Abbot Richard of the Flaxley Cartulary is not apparently mentioned anywhere else. His approximate date seems to have been about A.D. 1200. The earliest register of the bishops of Hereford still extant, is that of Thomas de Cantelupe, commencing A.D. 1275. Abbot Richard of Flaxley was certainly installed before that date, probably about the year 1200, as it appears that all his grants in which the date is mentioned were executed about that time.

No. 43 is the grant of Abbot Richard to Roger de Paris, of the land in Gloucester held by the monks by the deed of Henry Kais, on payment of two shillings a year.

No. 48 is the grant of Abbot Richard to Richard de Bosco of four acres of land in Dimmoc from their newly reclaimed lands (effartis) on payment of eight pence per annum.

No. 49 is the grant of Abbot Richard of Flaxley to William de Monasterio of Dimmoc, of that "menfuram" which lay between the burial ground and the water, with the adjoining croft and meadow, on payment of two shillings and six pence per annum.

No. 51 is the grant of Abbot Richard to John, son of Leweric, brother of Faremon, of the land which Faremon gave to the abbey in alms on payment of twelve pence a year.

No. 52 is the grant of Abbot Richard to Walter de la Barra of the messuage in Newelham which Roger de Boyville gave to the abbey in perpetual alms, on payment of two shillings a year.

No. 75 is the grant of Abbot Richard to Osbern, son of Walter de Wich, of all the land which belonged to Brother Alured, formerly in the service of Margaret, wife of Herbert, son of Ernaldus, son of Cutelb, which Margaret gave to Alured for his service, and which is situated between the land of Ernaldus and Walter le Hore in the smith's place, on payment of three shillings a year.

No. 97 is the deed of "Brother R. called Abbot of Flaxley," assigning to Ernaldus de Cutberleg five shillings a year for his life. It is probable that "Brother R." is the same Abbot Richard whose grants have been just noticed. In nearly all the above grants special provision against alienation is inserted, and in three of the grants, Nos. 40, 52 and 75, Abbot Richard specially records that the abbey seal was not put to the deeds because of the perfidy of the Jews (proper perfidiam Judeorum).¹

¹ On this subject Sir Thomas Phillipps calls attention to *Inquisitio de perfidia Judeorum* in Harl. MSS., No. 79. Manasser, Jew of Bristol, is prominently noticed in Cart., Nos. 81, 82, 84. On the subject of debts to Jewish moneylenders, temp. Richard I and John, see *Capitula de Judaeis*, A.D. 1194, in the Proceedings on the Judicial Visitation, and articles 10 and 11 of the Great Charter of Liberties commonly called *Magna Charta*, A.D. 1215.—(Stubbs's "Documents illustrative of English History" pp 254 and 290.

Agreement between Abbot Richard and William the Hermit.

No 25 is the record of the agreement made between Abbot Richard on behalf of the convent of Flaxley and William the hermit, stating that at the many prayers of many persons he, Abbot Richard, had undertaken the charge of the chapel of Hardlande and the support of William the hermit of that place, who was to receive from the abbey all things necessary for his food and clothing. This deed was witnessed by Lord William Bishop of Hereford, at whose advice and in whose presence the deed was executed, and who attested the deed with his episcopal seal. The deed was also witnessed by Richard the Dean, and by the chapter of Flaxley. It has been already noticed at p. 40 ante that a royal order was addressed to John de Monmouth, constable of St. Briavell's, in the fifth year of Henry III,¹ commanding him to allow the abbot of Flaxley to hold in peace the "hermitage of Erdlond" as he had been accustomed to hold it in the time of King John. Hardlande and Erdlond are no doubt the same. In the fifteenth year of Edward I an inquisition was held regarding a complaint of the abbot of Flaxley who alleged that certain miners had discovered a mine in his land at "Ardlonde." The abbot is stated to have removed the miners and to have filled up the pit with earth and stones.²

Witnesses.

The voluminous list of persons who are named as witnesses in the Flaxley Cartulary is of much interest as showing who were the persons of chief local importance at the time when the various deeds, grants, &c., were executed. The following names which appear over and over again suggest that the owners must have been on very intimate terms with the Flaxley monks, Roger de Westbury, Roger de Ardern, Baderun de Blechedun (Blaisdon), Henry de Mineriis, Galfrid de Dene, Leweric Reeve of Neweham, Robert Tholi of Gloucester, Walter Clerk of Aure, William de Heliun, Adam son of Fulco Gilbert and Walter de Budicum, Master Galfrid le Bel, and Godfrey Chaplain of Emnet.

Of these Henry de Mineriis and Galfrid de Dene have already been noticed amongst the benefactors. They both assigned to the monks in perpetual alms some of their own land in Castiard, and appear to have been very near

¹ Rot. Clau., 5 Hen. III, m. 20. (Index, p. 441, Printed Close Rolls.)

² See p. 42, ante.

neighbours. The name of Walter Map appears as a witness in Charters, Nos. 10 and 54, and the date of the latter deed is given as A.D. 1195. Query—Can this Walter Map be identified with the well known author of the *De nugis Curialibus*, who is known to have held among other preferments the vicarage of Westbury-on-Severn in Gloucestershire? At Westbury-on-Severn Walter Map must have been a near neighbour of the Flaxley monks, and the appearance of his name amongst the witnesses would be satisfactorily accounted for; but I am doubtful whether this hypothesis can be reconciled with the date quoted, A.D. 1195.¹

Several members of the Berkley family are noticed amongst the witnesses. Also William and Philip, sons of William de Braose, Bertram de la Mara, Helias Giffard, Berta and James de Monmouth (Monemuta), Philip de Burci and his sons, besides many others of whom a complete list will be found in the Index.

Papal Bulls of Privilege.

The Cartulary contains two Papal bulls of privilege, Nos. 77 and 79, the former by Pope Celestine III, dated 1192, the latter by Pope Alexander III. It is mentioned in a note on the last named instrument that Flaxley abbey possessed two other bulls of privilege granted by Pope Alexander III, besides one by Pope Eugenius, which three were not inscribed on the Cartulary roll. The total number of Papal bulls of privilege granted to Flaxley abbey is specially stated to have been five. I have found, however, at page 58 of Bishop Cantelupe's register at Hereford one additional bull of protection granted by Pope Innocent; and as Bishop Cantelupe's register commences in A.D. 1275, it seems probable that the Cartulary was written before that date.

Both of the bulls granted to the Flaxley monks by Pope Celestine III and Pope Alexander III, provide for special immunity from tithes. The former bull regulated the relations that were to exist between the abbey and the Bishop of Hereford, in whose diocese the abbey was situated, and seems to have been mainly intended to provide against undue episcopal interference or exactions. The bull of Pope Alexander III relates almost entirely to the subject of tithes, pains and penalties being threatened against any one who should presume to levy tithes from the monks of Flaxley.

Catalogue of Books.

It has been noticed at page 60 above that this catalogue of books has already

¹ See page 20, note 2.

been published, having apparently been communicated by the late Sir Thomas Phillipps to the Royal Society of Literature about 1825. Provision for the support of the abbey library was made from the grant of Gilbert de Monmouth, who assigned to the monks of Flaxley five shillings from the proceeds of the mill of Ope (Hope) for the purchase of wine for the sacrament, with a provision that any surplus might be devoted, with the consent of the whole chapter, to the repair of books. The catalogue of books is an interesting monastic relic. Of the books themselves no trace is known to remain. They were probably dispersed and perhaps destroyed when the abbey was suppressed, in 1536, and granted to Sir William Kingston. As might be expected, all the books appear from the catalogue to be of a devotional character, and to consist of sermons, homilies, and reflections on sacred subjects.

PART III.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTERS OF THE BISHOPS OF
HEREFORD, STATE PAPERS, &c.

It has been already stated at page 15 above, that these extracts are seven in number, six of which relate to the institution of the various Abbots named below, and the remaining extract being a bull of Pope Innocent granting special protection to Flaxley abbey.

The oldest register of the see of Hereford still extant is that of Thomas de Cantelupe commencing A.D. 1275,¹ 3 Edward I. This date, it will be observed, is about one hundred and twenty-five years after the foundation of Flaxley abbey. The absence of the earlier registers deprives us of our chief source of information regarding the names and dates of the earlier Flaxley abbots, and sufficiently accounts for the imperfect list of abbots hitherto handed down by Browne Willis and others.

Register of Bishop Cantelupe, 1275—1282.

In the original register of Thomas de Cantelupe are two references to Flaxley abbey at pages 44 and 58. The extract at page 44 is the profession of William abbot of Flaxley to Bishop Cantelupe, dated February, 1277,² promising according to the customary form "subjection, reverence and obedience appointed by the holy fathers according to the rule of St. Benedict to thee, Lord Father, Bishop Thomas and to thy successors canonically instituted, and to the holy see of Hereford."

The extract at page 58 of Bishop Cantelupe's register is referred to in the Index as a bull of protection. It purports to be made in the name of Pope

¹ A letter of John le Bretun, Bishop of Hereford, dated "decimo Kalendas Aprilis" 1271, addressed to the abbot and convent of St. Peter's at Gloucester, written at Flaxley, is printed in *Hist. et Cart. Mon. St. Petri, Glouc.* Vol. ii, p. 222.

² There appears to be no date given on the extract in question, but the date quoted is that of the preceding extract.

Innocent and is dated in the sixth year of his reign. The MS. consists of twenty-seven and a-half lines written in a clear and distinct character, but I regret that I have not had the opportunity of making a transcript.¹

Among the ancient charters in the Harleian collection is one marked 43 A. 39. Innocentii Papæ Epistola Episcopo Hereford[ensi] scripta pro capella ante portum monasterii de Flaxley anno pontificat. xi^o.

Register of Bishop Swinfield, 1282—1316.

Thomas de Cantelupe was succeeded as Bishop of Hereford by Richard Swinfield, during whose episcopate two abbots were formally installed at Flaxley abbey.

At page 53 of Bishop Swinfield's register is the "profession of brother Nicholas abbot of Flaxley which he made to Lord Richard by the grace of God Bishop of Hereford in his chapel of Bosbury on the Lord's day next before the feast of St. Margaret, Virgin and Martyr, to wit the 15th of the Kalends of August in the year of our Lord 1288.

"I brother Nicholas abbot of Flaxley promise, saving our order, that I will constantly show the subjection, reverence, and obedience appointed by the holy fathers according to the rule of St. Benedict, to thee Lord Father, Bishop Richard, and to thy successors canonically instituted, and to the see of Hereford."²

At page 189 of the same bishop's register we find a short entry dated

¹ The two references noted to Bishop Cantelupe's register apparently escaped the notice of Rudder who has furnished a list of some of the references to Flaxley abbey in the episcopal registers at Hereford. The omission is important, as one of the references relates to the institution of an abbot of Flaxley hitherto unnoticed by antiquaries. The bull of Pope Innocent has been noticed above at page 81 in connection with the other Papal bulls relating to Flaxley abbey. In Dugdale's *Mon. Angl.* (Ed. 1825), Vol. v, pp. 228 to 236, will be found the text of seventeen Papal bulls granting various privileges to the Cistercian order of monks. Five of these bulls were granted by Pope Innocent IV.

² This extract from Bishop Swinfield's register is quoted by the Rev. John Webb in his "Abstract and Illustrations of Bishop Swinfield's Household Roll," printed by the Camden Society in 1853-4. In this charming work an interesting description is given of one of Bishop Swinfield's visitation tours. Amongst other places he visited Flaxley, which is thus described, p. cxxxviii:—"A short turn brought them to Flaxley, March 8 (1289) where they lodged in the Cistercian abbey of that name, seated according to the fashion of that order in the bosom of a woody vale. It was subject to the bishop, and in the superior of that house he met with one to whom he had given his pastoral benediction on election and confirmation a few months before. The form of this ceremony on the part of the abbot, here translated from the original, is preserved as if by way of precedent in the register of the see." For the account of Bishop Swinfield's household expenses at Flaxley, see page 61 of printed roll.

17th October, 1314, stating that William de Rya was installed as abbot of Flaxley in the Bishop's chapel of Bosbury, the bishop celebrating the mass.

The following extract from Leland (Itin. viii, p. 70) shows that Bishop Swinfield died at Bosbury, A.D. 1316, and was buried in his own cathedral at Hereford :—

"Richard Swinefield obiit Anno Dom. 1316 die 5. Gregorii Pont. Ro. apud Bosburie. Sedit annis 34. Sepultus est pompa max. in Herefordensi ecclesia."

Register of Bishop Courteney, 1360—1375.

No reference to Flaxley appears in the register of the four following Bishops of Hereford who succeeded Richard Swinfield, viz., Adam de Orleton (1317-1327), Thomas Chorlton (1327-1344), John de Trilleck (1344-1361), Ludovic Charlton (1361-1369) ; but in the register of the following Bishop William Courtenay (1369-1375) I find another reference to Flaxley at page 11. This entry relates to the installation of Richard Peyto (Payto) and is to the following effect :—
 "6 July, 1372. At Sugwas Lord Richard Payto was elected abbot of the monastery of Flaxley in the diocese of Hereford. He was blessed by the Lord Bishop at a solemn mass and made profession in writing in form of words as follows :—I Richard, abbot elect of his church of the monastery of Flaxley in the diocese of Hereford, profess to the holy church of Hereford, and to thee father William, Bishop of the said Church, and to thy successors canonically instituted, canonical obedience and subjection in all things. And the same abbot afterwards subscribed the figure of the cross as follows ✕ adding ^{nostro} ^{salvo} ^{ordine} ^{jure} the words, saving the rights of our order In the presence of our lords (dominis) Tho. Peyto, Thomas de Breynton and Hugh Frene Vicars Choral of the Cathedral Church of Hereford and others."¹

¹ The original extract of which the above is a translation has been printed by Rudder, p. 449 and is here reproduced as a specimen. The other extracts relating to the installation of the Flaxley abbots being of an exactly similar character, it has been thought unnecessary to print in extenso. "6 Julii, 1372. Apud Sugwas D'nus Richardus Payto monasterii de Flaxley Hereford. Dioces. electus abbas. Fuit per d'num intra missarum solemnina benedictus et professionem in scriptis fecit sub hac forma verborum. Ego Richardus ecclesie sue monasterii de Flaxley Heref. dioces. electus abbas profiteor sanctae Hereford. ecclesie tibiue Patri Willi'mo ejusdemque ecclesie episcopo tuisque successoribus in ea canonice substituendis canonicam in omnibus obedientiam et subjectionem. Et idem abbas subsequenter crucem subscripsit talem ✕ additis in verbis, salvo jure ordine nostro. Presentibus dominis Tho. Peyto. Thoma de Breynton et Hugone Frene vicariis chori ecclesie cathedralis Hereford. et aliis."

Register of Thomas Spofford, 1422-1448.

After William Courtenay no entry occurs in the register of any of the following bishops : John Gilbert (1375-1389), John Trefnant (1389-1404), Robert Mascall (1404-1417), Edmund Lacey (1417-1420), Thomas Polton (1420-1422), but in the register of the following Bishop Thomas Spofford (1422-1448) at page 107¹ I find the following entry : " 14 April, 1426. In the monastery of Flaxley before the high altar brother William, monk of the said Monastery, was consecrated as Abbot, who made his profession of obedience in form of words following : I brother William, monk of the monastery of Flaxley, ordained Abbot, promise before God fidelity, subjection, obedience, reverence to thee, Bishop of Hereford and to thy successors canonically instituted, saving the rights of our order."

Register of Richard Mayhew, 1504-1539.

After Thomas Spofford no entry occurs in the register of Richard Beauchamp (1448-1452), John Stanbury (1452-1474), and Thomas Mylling (1474-1504); but in the register of Richard Mayhew (1504-1539) at page 45 occurs the following :—

" 16 December, 1509, the Lord Bishop conferred his benediction on the Abbot of Flaxley who promised reverence and subjection and obedience in form of words following :—I brother John, Abbot of Flaxley, of the Cistercian order, promise to thee Lord Father, Bishop of Hereford, and to thy successors canonically instituted, and to the holy See of Hereford, subjection, reverence and obedience appointed by the holy fathers according to the rule of St. Benedict, saving the rights of our order."

This is the last entry relating to Flaxley abbey which is noted in the index to the original registers of the diocese of Hereford. Two other Flaxley abbots are known to have been installed before the dissolution, viz., William Beaudley in 1528 during the episcopate of Charles Booth, and Thomas Were or Ware, the last abbot in 1532.; but no reference to either of these abbots can be found in the original registers at Hereford. Their names are mentioned

¹ The correct reference to the page of Thomas Spofford's register is that given in Arabic characters, thus 107. The same page is also numbered in Roman numerals as cxlii. This should be noted in verifying the original extract.

by Browne Willis¹ and Stevens,² and a few additional particulars relating to them are given at p. 87, note 1 below. No notice of the suppression of Flaxley abbey, or of the events that accompanied the dissolution, could be found in the episcopal registers at Hereford.³

Berkeley, Abbot of Flaxley.

In addition to the Flaxley abbots noted above from the registers of the Bishops of Hereford my attention has been recently called to the name of another Flaxley abbot which appears in a mutilated deed in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. The deed in question "MS. Bodl. 88" relates to an exchange of livings between "— Berkeley Abbas de Flaxley rector ecclesiæ parochialis de Rodmarton" and Nicholas Rewys "vicarius ecclesiæ parochialis de Westbury" in May 1476. The deed is attested by John Rolues public notary.⁴

Revised List of Flaxley Abbots.

From the materials furnished in these notes the following revised list of Flaxley abbots is now submitted, with the authority for each name.

1. Waleran, resigned 1187. See *Annales de Waverleia*, Ann. Mon., Vol. ii., p. 245.

2. Alan, formerly monk of Bordesley, elected Abbot of Dene 1187 on the resignation of Abbot Waleran. See *Annales de Waverleia*, Ann. Mon., Vol. ii., p. 245. See also *Flaxley Cartulary*, Nos. 31, 44, 69, 70.

3. Richard, Abbot, circ. 1200. *Flaxley Cartulary*, Nos. 40, 41, 42, 43, 48, 49, 51, 52, 75.

The *Cartulary* No. 97 also alludes to "Frater R. dictus Abbas de Flaxley." "Frater R." is probably the Abbot Richard above referred to.

4. William, Abbot, Feb., 1277 (?). Register Bishop Cantelupe, p. 44.

5. Nicholas, Abbot, 1288. Register Bishop Swinfield, p. 53.

6. William de Rya, Abbot, 1314. Register Bishop Swinfield, p. 189.

¹ *Mitred Abbeys*, Vol. ii, p. 85.

² *Supplement to Notitia Monastica*, Vol. ii, p. 48.

³ All the references to Flaxley abbey noticed in the index to the Bishop's registers at Hereford have now been quoted. There may possibly be other references to the abbey entered under other heads, but I have had neither the time nor the opportunity for making such a search.

⁴ For this information I am indebted to an interesting note by Mr. Falconer Madan, published at page 347, Vol. ii. of *Glouc. Notes and Queries*, No. dclxxi.

7. Richard Payto (Peyto), Abbot, 1372. Register Bishop Courtenay, p. 11.
8. William, Abbot, 1426. Register Bishop Spofford, p. 107.
9. — Berkeley, Abbot, 1476. MS. Bodl. 88.
10. John, Abbot, 1509. Register Bishop Mayhew, p. 45.
11. William Beawdley, Abbot, 1528. Wood's Fasti, quoted by Browne Willis and Stevens.
12. Thomas Were (Ware), Abbot, 1532. Last Abbot of Flaxley : turned out at the suppression of the Abbey in 1536, died at Aston Rowant, near Thame, in Oxfordshire, 1546. Wood's Fasti, Browne Willis "Mitred Abbeys," and Stevens' "Notitia Monastica."

This list is more complete than any which has been hitherto published, but there are, obviously, many omissions. The first four Abbots of Flaxley named above, and Abbot Berkeley No. 9, have hitherto escaped notice, and are not mentioned by Browne Willis, Stevens, or Bishop Tanner.

Printed State Papers.

It remains to notice briefly the few additional references to Flaxley Abbey which are recorded in the printed State Papers of the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII.

At vol. i, p. 200, of the State Papers, entitled "Materials for the History of Henry VII," we have the following entry—

"1485, 6 Dec. Grant for life to Thomas Cvn' of the office of one of the fergeants of the castle of St. Briavell within the forest of Dean, co. Glouc., and (as a salary in the same office) a yearly rent of 13s 4d which the abbot of the monastery of St. Mary of Flaxley is bound to pay the king at the said castle at Michaelmas for a certain water mill called le New myll within the said forest, and all wages, fees, etc., such as Robert Hyett heretofore had. Also grant for life of the office of Clerk of the Court of St. Briavells with wages, etc., such as the said Robert heretofore had.' 5 Dec. P.S. No. 549, Pat. p. 2, m. 17 (9).

At page 1047, vol. iii, part 2 (1519 to 1523), of Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII, section 2483, occurs the following entry—

1522. "An annual grant to be made by the Spirituality for the king's personal expenses in France for the recovery of the crown of the same."

Among the list of Abbots appears an entry of "Flaxlee 40l," shewing the annual grant made by the Abbot of Flaxley.

On 7 Nov., 1514, a royal writ was addressed to the Abbot of St. Peter's Monastery, at Gloucester, commanding him to receive the oath of William Kingston, Knight, who was appointed Sheriff of the county of Gloucester. The original writ is printed in extenso at p. 288, vol. iii, of *Hist. et Cart. Mon., S. Peter, Glouc.* Edited Mr. W. H. Hart.

In Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Hen. VII, 1519 to 1523, occurs the following entry under the head of grants in April, 1522—

“Sir Wm. Kyngifton, knight for the body and Th. ap Gwilliam, usher of the chamber, to be constables of the castle of St. Briavel in Dene Forest, Glouc. during pleasure, with fees from the said forest and the lordship of Newlond S.B.”

These entries are important as furnishing some explanation of the reason why, at the suppression of the lesser monasteries in 1536, the abbey and estates of Flaxley were granted by the crown to Sir William Kingston, who, both as sheriff for the county and as constable of the castle of St. Briavells, had held high office under the crown in the county of Gloucester.

In the same publication, vol. iv, part 2, 1526-1528, section 4096, page 1811, occurs the following entry—

“March 25, 1528, Circular addressed to the Abbot of Flaxley and other abbots stating that for her own better education and for the consolation of the King and Queen it has been ordered that the princess should reside near the King's person. As the Council of the Marches would be encumbered by having to move a great household from place to place in her absence, her officers and servants have been allowed to go home. But as several of them are destitute of houses or friends to resort to, the Abbot is requested to take of them in the meantime into your (*sic*) convenient finding.”

In the same publication, vol. iv, part 2, 1526-1528, section 6047, page 2701, occurs the following—

“1529. List of persons summoned to the convocation of the province of Canterbury arranged in dioceses :

“Hereford dioc. Will., Abbot of Flaxley, p. and by Abbot of Graces.”

The abbot referred to must have been William Beawdley, who was installed as abbot of Flaxley in 1528.

In 1532 William¹ Beawdley was succeeded by Thomas¹ Were (Ware), last

¹ For notices of William Beawdley and Thomas Were (Ware), see Wood's *Fasti*, vol. i, p. 672 and 677, viz.—vol. i, p. 677, “1528, June 28, Father William Beawdley Abbot of Flaxley of the Cistercian order, opponent in divinity.” Vol. i, p. 672, “Thomas Ware a monk of the Cistercian order and sometime a student of St. Bernard's College in Oxon. He afterwards became the last Abbot of Flaxley in Gloucestershire in the place of W. Beaudley, and living to see his house dissolved

Abbot of Flaxley. In 1536 was passed the Act for dissolving all the lesser monasteries and nunneries, namely, such as possessed less than £200 per annum ; and on 4 Feb., 1536, Flaxley Abbey was dissolved, being granted in the following year to Sir William Kingston, who has been already noticed as constable of St. Briavells in 1522, and is well known as constable of the Tower of London.

Sir William Kingston, first grantee of Flaxley Abbey, 1537.

The grant to Sir William Kingston was made by patent dated 26 March, 28 Hen. VIII (1537), a copy of which is given in Appendix I, No. viii. The grant, it will be observed, contains a clause that Sir William Kingston and his heirs were to hold all the premises "as fully as Thomas Were the late Abbot held the same on the 4th day of February, 27 Hen. VIII (1536)." These words appear to import that Flaxley Abbey was dissolved on the date mentioned, 4th February, 1536 ; and this is the construction which has been placed on the words by Henry Hewlett, Esq., Q.C., who has had occasion, professionally, to examine the original grant.

The patent grants to Sir William Kingston the house and site of the late abbey or monastery of Flaxley, in the county of Gloucester, suppressed by authority of the Parliament, and all the church, bell tower, and burial ground (*Ecclesiam, campanile et cimiterium*) of the said monastery, with all the abbey buildings and premises, and the following demesnes, manors, etc.,—Flaxley "howse," Goodriche, Clymperwell, Walmore, Blecheden, Arlingham le Monken, Rewarden, Newland, Parva Dene, Newenham, Pulton, Dymmoc, county Glouc., and the manor of Rochelbury in county Somerset, together with all manorial and other rights pertaining thereto, in as full, entire, and complete a manner as Thomas Were, late abbot of the said abbey, enjoyed the same on the 4th day of February, 27 Hen. VIII (1536), "*adeo plene et integre ac in tam amplo modo et formâ prout quidam Thomas Were nuper Abbas ejusdem nuper Abbatiae quarto die Februarii anno regni nostro vicesimo septimo aut antea habuit.*"

Regarding the particulars of the suppression very little is known. No acknowledgment of the royal supremacy in 1534 or formal notice of the

and himself and his brethren turned out thence, he retired to Aston Rowant near Thame in Oxon where, spending the remaining part of his days in devotion and retiredness, he gave way at length to fate in a good old age, anno 1546, whereupon his body was buried in the yard belonging to the Church there."

dissolution is on record ; and even regarding the date of the suppression there is no information except what may be deduced from the language of the grant to Sir William Kingston. It is stated, but on what authority is unknown, that at the time of the dissolution there were nine monks resident in Flaxley abbey. The monastery was then valued according to Dugdale at £112 13s. 1d., and according to Speed at £112 3s. 1d. From the note below it will be seen that Flaxley was the first Gloucestershire abbey dissolved. Being a lesser monastery within the meaning of the Act of 1536, its revenues being under £200 a year, Flaxley abbey was one of the first foundations to disappear. The other Gloucestershire abbeys named below¹ had a brief respite till 1539. Fofbrooke,² quoting from Rolls, British Museum J. 14, notes that at the dissolution the abbey was charged with a corrody of £4 6s. 8d. per annum to Agnes Smith for life.

Sir William Kingston died 13th May, 1540, as appears from the inscription placed on his tomb in Painwick church, Gloucestershire, where he was buried. This inscription is stated by Anthony Wood to have been torn off from the tomb by soldiers in 1644, and to have fallen into the possession of a descendant of Sir William Kingston's family from whom Anthony Wood obtained his information.

The patent granted to Sir William Kingston was, on his death, surrendered to the crown by his son³ and successor Anthony, who is well known as Sir Anthony Kingston, the Provost Marshal notorious for his cruelty in the

¹ The following dates of the dissolution of the various monasteries in Gloucestershire are taken from Brown Willis' "Mitred Abbeys"—

Cirencester	19 Dec. 1539 (Vol. i, p. 64.)
St. Peter's, Gloucester	2 Dec. 1539 (Vol. i, p. 117.)
St. Augustine's, Bristol	9 Dec. 1539 (Vol. i, p. 229.)
Hayles	24 Dec. 1539 (Vol. ii, p. 86.)
Kingswood	1 Feb. 1539 (Vol. ii, p. 86.) (1539-40. ?)
Lanthony	10 May 1539 (Vol. ii, p. 87.)
Tewkesbury	9 Jan. 1539 (Vol. i, p. 186.) (1539-40. ?)
Winchcombe	3 Dec. 1539 (Vol. i, p. 213.)

The following pensions are noted by Browne Willis as paid to incumbents of Chantries, A.D. 1553—*Little Dean*, Will Pomfrey, Incumbent of Trinity Chantry, £4. *Michel Dean*, Henry Hooper, Incumbent of Trinity Chantry, £4. *Newland*, George Wadham, Incumbent of St. Mary's Chantry, £4, and to Edward Service and Edward Fryor, £4. *Westbury*, John Shawe, Incumbent of St. Mary's Chantry, £3 6s. 8d.

² Fofbrooke, Hist. of Glouc., Vol. ii, p. 177.

³ For the Kingston pedigree see paper on the Flaxley Grange in Littledean by Mr. W. C. Heane, printed in vol. vi, part 2, of the Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.

insurrection of 1549. He was one of the commissioners appointed by the crown to superintend the execution, by burning, of Bishop Hooper, at Gloucester, in 1555.¹ A new patent of the Flaxley estates was granted to Sir Anthony Kingston 11 Feb., 34 Hen. VIII (1543). This patent also was surrendered on the ground, apparently, of some informality or change required to be inserted; and a new patent, dated 22 May, 36 Hen. VIII (1544), was finally granted to Sir Anthony Kingston and his heirs. In form, and in nearly all the material particulars, it closely resembles the grant made to Sir William Kingston; and, under these circumstances, it has not been considered necessary to furnish a copy in extenso.²

Account of all existing Monastic remains at Flaxley.

With the grant to Sir William Kingston the monastic history of Flaxley abbey comes to an end, and it only remains to notice briefly the few existing remains that recall the former character of the building.

Bigland, writing 1791, gives the following description of the abbey—"Early in the present century that part of this venerable pile which had been inhabited by the abbot and monks remained nearly perfect. It was a low structure of great length, containing in front the refectory sixty feet long, twenty-five wide, but fourteen only in height; the whole arched with stone, with plain and massive ribs intersecting the vault. The first floor consisted of a very long gallery with which the dormitory or cells were connected, and at the south end a very spacious apartment which is conjectured to have been the abbot's chief room, or used for the assembling of the convent. These are certainly parts of the original structure, much of which was destroyed by fire in 1777."

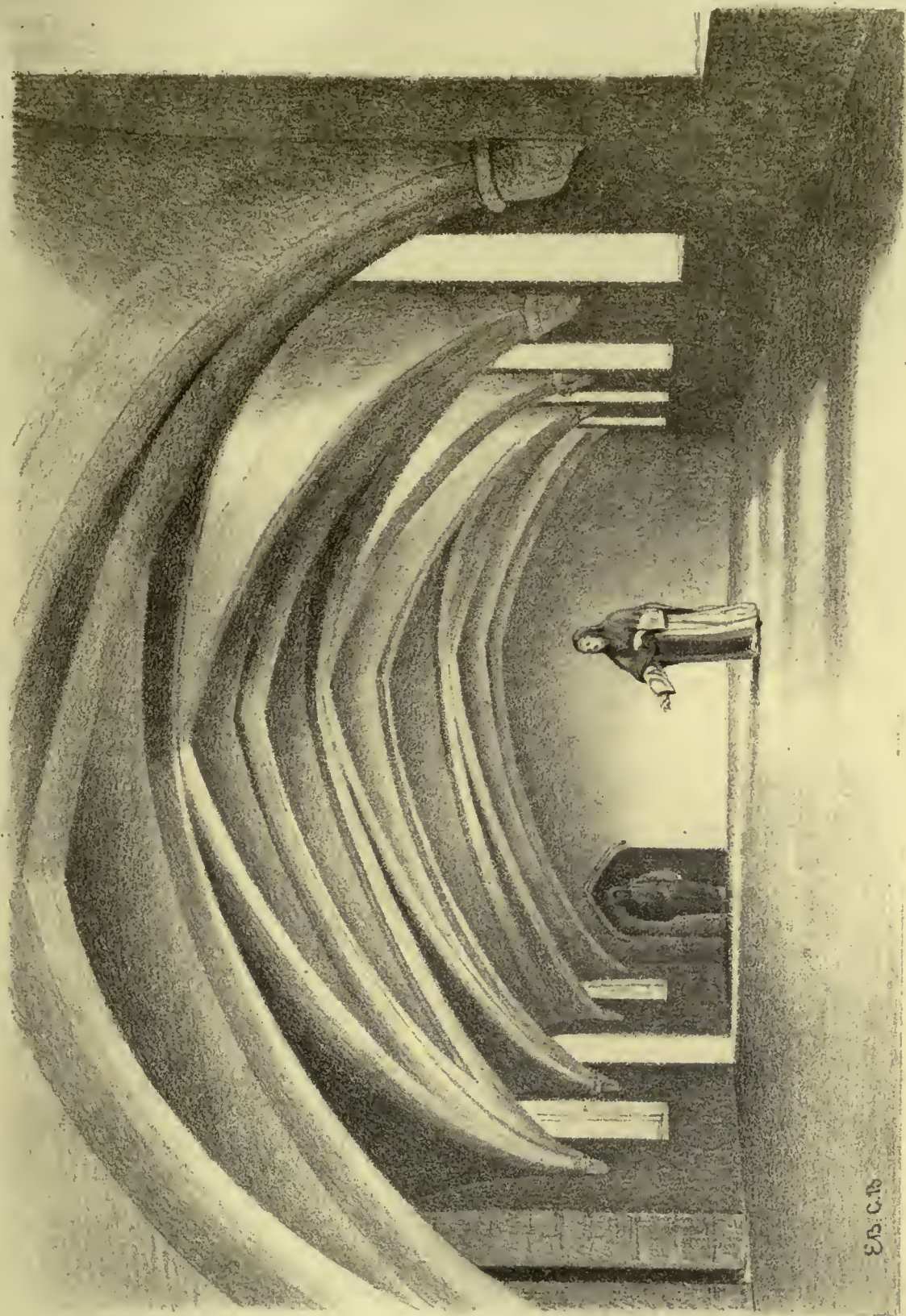
This description has been adopted both by Archdeacon Rudge (*History of Gloucestershire*) and by the Rev. H. T. Nicholls in his notice of Flaxley abbey in his work on the "*Forest of Dean*." In the last-named work will be found

¹ For an account of the burning of Bishop Hooper at Gloucester, see paper by Mr. John Bellows of Gloucester, regarding the discovery of the original stake near the spot where the Hooper memorial now stands, published at p. 23, vol. vii of the *Proc. Cotterwold Nat. Field Club*.

² In the Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office in the Exchequer are the following documents—

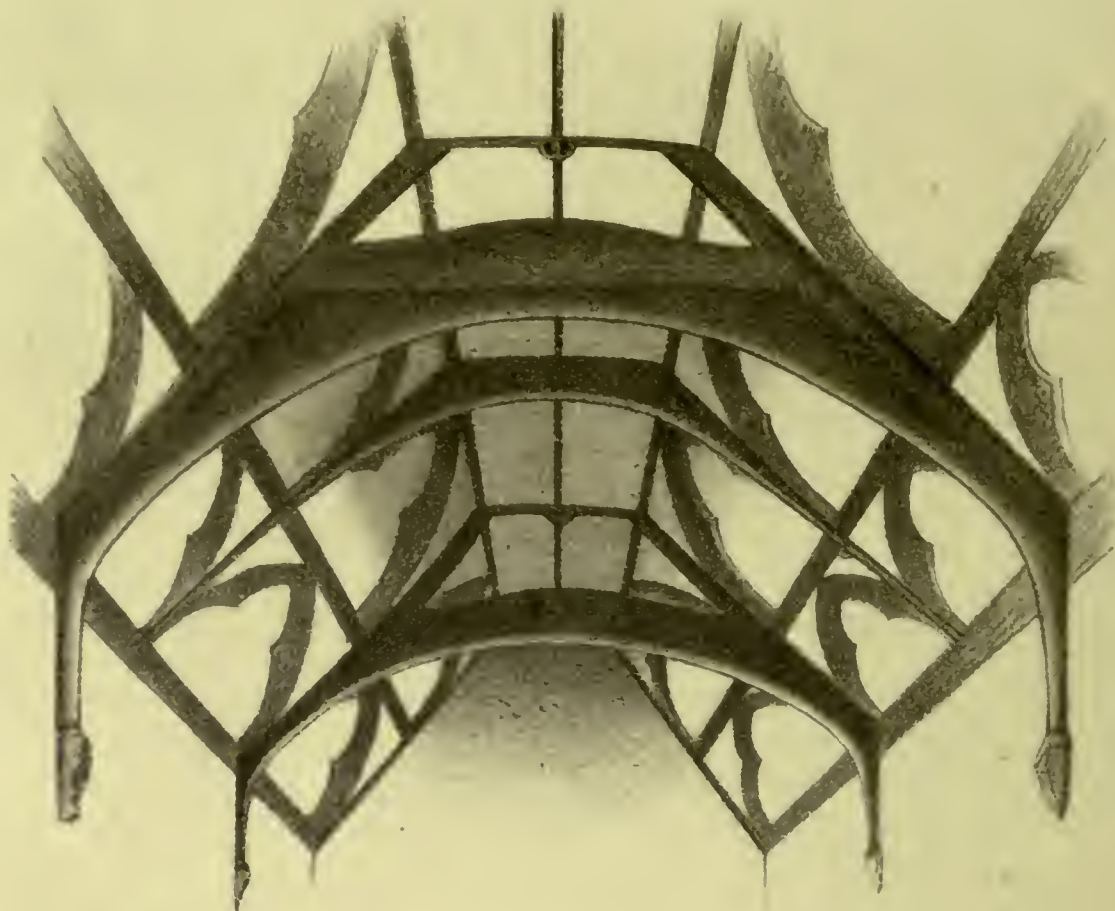
(a) Flaxley. De Edwardo Kyngeston arm. et uxore occasionat. ad ostendendum quo titulo tenent domum et situm nuper monasterii de Flaxley. Hil. Rec., 1 Eliz., rot. 48.

(b) Flaxley. De manibus regis amovendis de situ Mon. de Flaxley in Com. Glouc. et Antonio Kingston liberando. Hil. Rec. 3, Jac. I, rot. 110.



CLOISTERED ROOM.

213 C. 10



E.B.C.B.

ROOF OF ABBOT'S ROOM.

at p. 181 wood-cuts representing the arched vaulting of the so-called refectory, and the open timber roof of the spacious apartment alluded to by Bigland, which is generally known as the "Abbot's room." The wood cut representing what is supposed to be the refectory of the abbey is not considered to be a very successful representation, the arches of the vaulting being more obtuse and flattened than as shown in the sketch. The roof of the "Abbot's room" is as shown in the accompanying Plate No. III.

The vaulted chamber, sixty feet in length by twenty-five in width, has since Bigland's time been ordinarily accepted as the ancient refectory of the abbey; but the authority for this opinion is not apparent. It is undoubtedly a part of the original monastery and a building of great interest, the architecture of which is of characteristic Cistercian style, plain and massive, with solid circular vaulting, resting on plain capitals. The building in question faces the west, on which side was the main road leading to the abbey. It seems doubtful from the ordinary standard arrangement of Cistercian buildings as described by Sharpe¹ and other authorities whether this west chamber was really the abbey refectory as suggested by Bigland. There is some reason for thinking that it was more probably the domus converforum, or quarters of the lay brethren, which in Cistercian houses usually occupied a portion at least of the buildings on the west side of the cloister court. It is probable that over this original chamber was the dormitory of the conversi or lay brethren leading into the fine room alluded to as the "Abbot's room."

The walls of the vaulted chamber above described, now used as the abbey kitchen and servants' offices, are of enormous thickness; and the cellars adjoining, also a portion of the original abbey buildings, are of great interest from their massive construction and characteristic architectural details. A good idea of the chamber referred to is obtained from the accompanying picture, Plate I., made from a careful drawing by Mr. E. B. Crawley-Boevey. The architecture closely resembles that of the Domus converforum in the abbey of Fountains as shown in Mr. Sharpe's Plate VI., in Part I of his work on Cistercian architecture.

Discovery of Monastic remains in 1788.

With the exception of buildings referred to, the remainder of the present house is of modern construction, and no trace remains of the site of the abbey church, or of any other portion of the original structure. Bigland, however,

¹ Conf. The Architecture of the Cistercians, by Edmund Sharpe, M.A. E.F.N. Spon., London, 1874.
N²

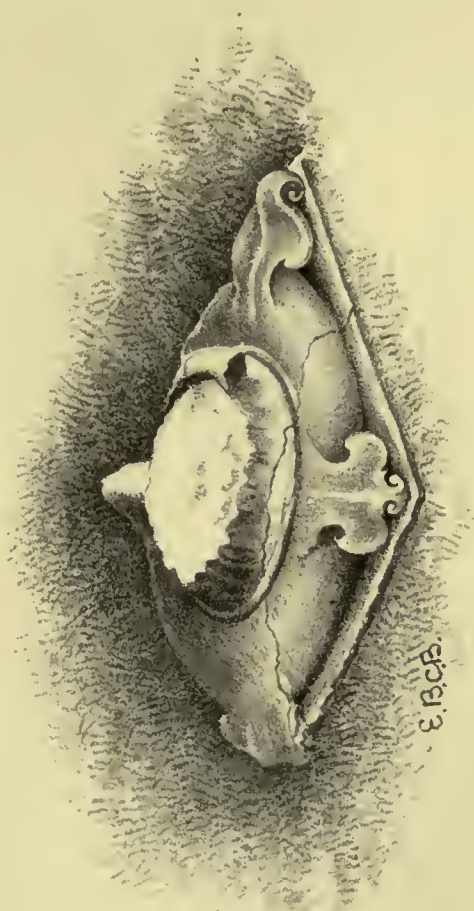
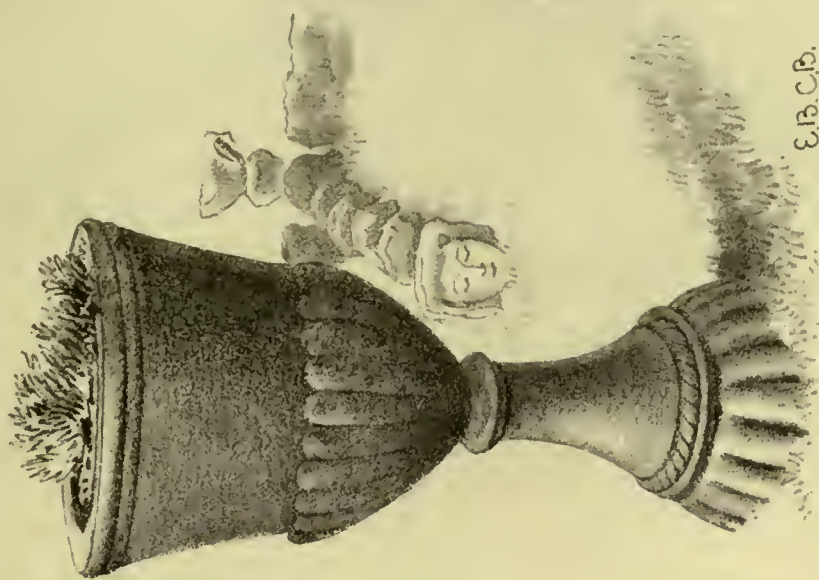
states "that in 1788 the site and floor of the *chapter house* were discovered at a small depth in the garden, extending about forty-five feet, and twenty-four wide; at the upper end a circular stone bench, and in the centre the carved base of a pillar. Seven coffin lids of stone were then found sculptured with ornamented crosses; but upon one a right hand and arm holding a crozier, which circumstance imports it to have been the memorial of one of the abbots, as their office had not the privilege, as that of bishops, of conferring benediction."

Bigland's account must have been written not long after the alleged discovery was made; and a plan of the remains, shewing the circular stone bench referred to by Bigland, together with the seven coffin lids and other carved stone work, is still preserved at Flaxley Abbey. It is, however, much to be regretted that these most interesting remains are no longer in situ, having been removed in the course of certain alterations that were carried out about fifty years ago. The site, however, of this discovery is still marked by a small enclosure, stones being placed on the surface to represent, approximately, the size and shape of the remains discovered several feet beneath the surface. Three out of the seven stone coffin lids are placed in this enclosure, together with other carved stones, bases of pillars, etc., that were discovered about the same time when the excavation was made. The remaining four stone coffin lids have disappeared; but measurements and drawings of them still remain.

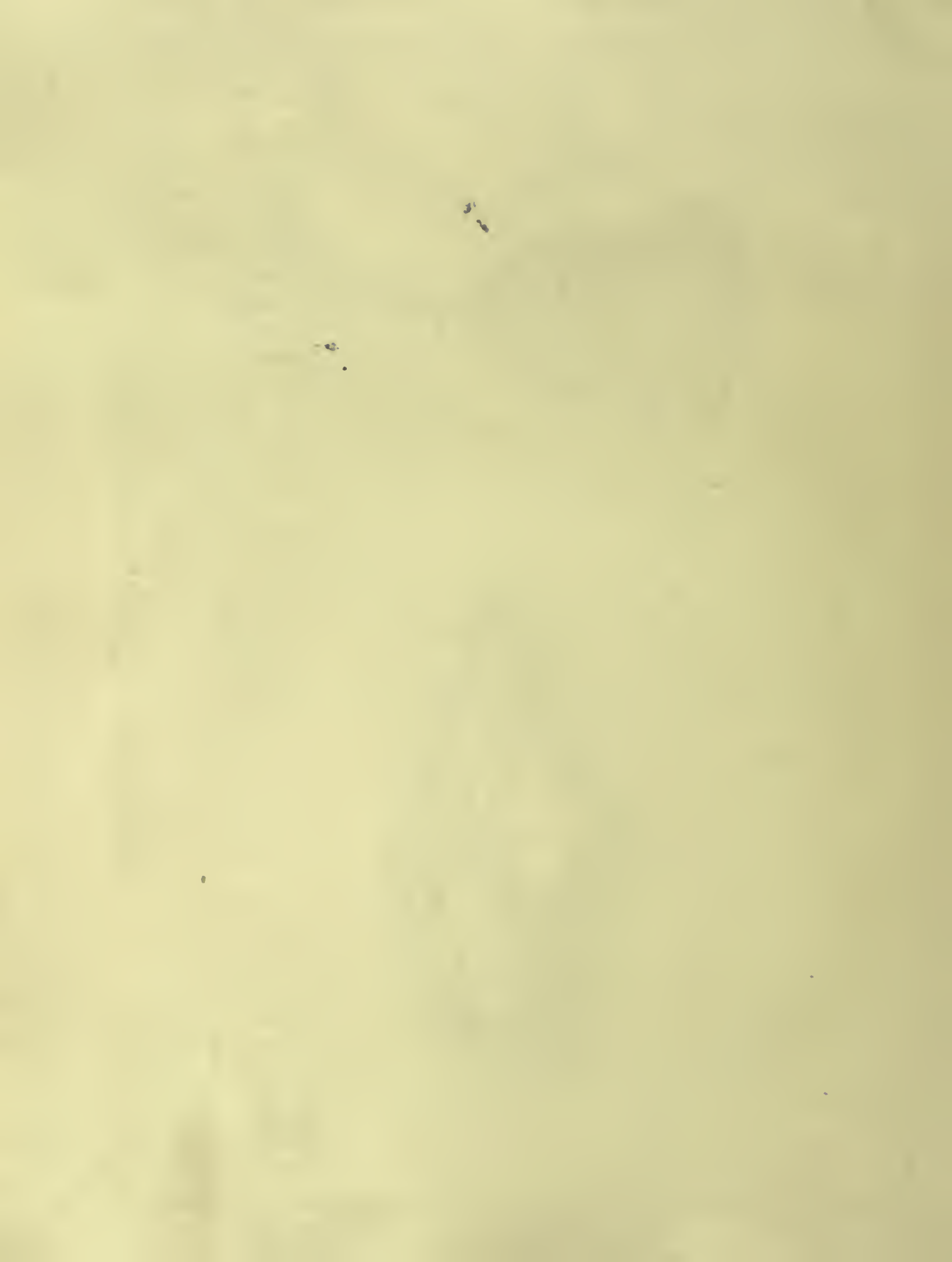
The accompanying plates Nos. IV. and V. show the shape and general description of the remains, discovered in 1788, as related above by Bigland. The carved base of the pillar, discovered amongst the remains at Flaxley, appears to be identical in shape and pattern with the ruined pillars still existing in the chapter house of Tintern Abbey.¹

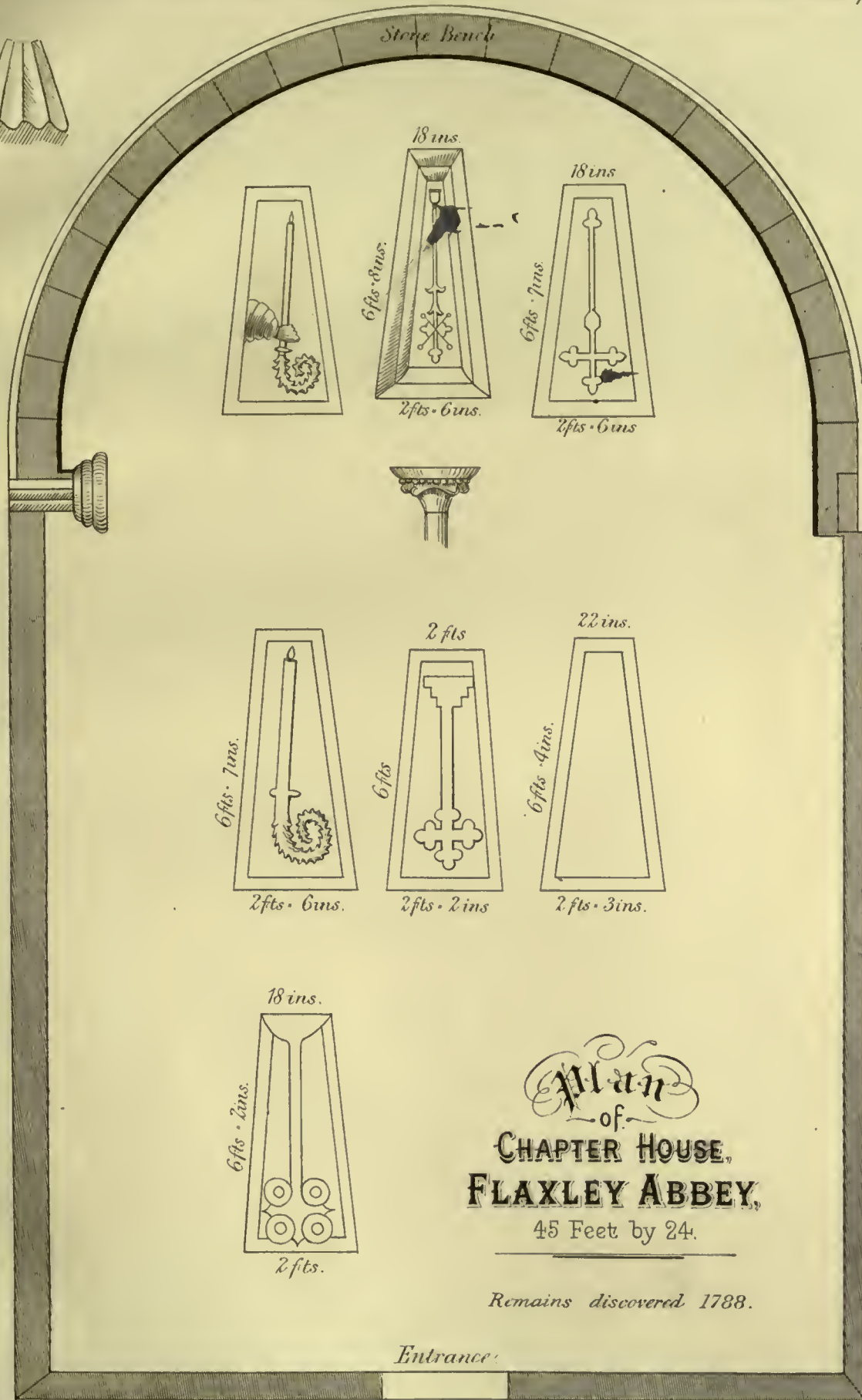
Since the preceding remarks were written, an interesting paper has been prepared by Mr. J. Henry Middleton, F.S.A., on the existing remains of Flaxley

¹ In connection with the remains discovered at Flaxley Abbey, in 1788, I find a note recorded in the handwriting of the late Sir Thomas Crawley-Boevey, 1st Baronet, of Flaxley Abbey, to the following effect—"Underneath this spot lie the bones of Nicholas, the first abbot of Flaxley, and six monks buried anno domini 1288." The authority for this entry I have been unable to discover. There was an abbot of Flaxley named Nicholas, installed 1288, but he was certainly not the first abbot. Assuming that the coffin lids discovered in 1788 were in situ, it is not improbable that they belonged to various Flaxley abbots who alone had the privilege of interment in the chapter house of the monastery. Monks and lay brethren were usually buried in the cloister garth; while no one under the rank of a bishop might properly be buried in the abbey church. Conf. *Monasticon Cisterciense*, printed in Sharpe's *Architecture of the Cistercians*. See however on this point Mr. Middleton, F.S.A., below.



REMAINS FOUND IN RUINS OF CHAPTER HOUSE.







E.B.C.B.

ARCH INTO WEST CLOISTER.

abbey, in which it will be seen, he confirms the opinion expressed above that the fine hall, now used as the kitchen and servants' offices, and facing west, cannot be the abbey refectory, which according to the usual Cistercian plan, occupied with the buttery, kitchen, &c., the premises adjoining the south walk of the cloister. It is quite possible, he thinks, that the fine room called by tradition the "Abbot's room" was in reality the refectory of the hospitium or guest's dining hall.

Mr. Middleton's valuable paper, together with the accompanying plan showing the probable arrangement of the monastic buildings, has been, by permission, extracted from the "Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society," and is given below. The accompanying plates Nos. I. and III. showing the fine hall referred to above, and the roof of the Abbot's room are from sketches made by my brother, Mr. E. B. Crawley-Boevey.

"There are no remains whatever of the abbey church above ground, though the foundations probably still exist.

"Of the monastic buildings, one block (or part of a block) only is still standing. This consists of a fine hall, about sixty-five feet long by twenty-five feet wide, vaulted in five bays with simple chamfered groin-ribs, springing from corbels, about five feet above the floor. The whole is very solid and plain, after the usual Cistercian fashion, and appears to have been built about A.D. 1200. This room (*see* Plan, Plate VI.) runs north and south. The windows, one in each bay, on the west side are much modernised, but seem to be in the places of the original ones. At the south end of this hall there are two narrow parallel rooms, with plain barrel vaults.²

"On the east side³ of the large hall there is a fine richly-moulded archway of Transitional character, and another smaller doorway, further south. All other openings appear modern, and are not shown on the plan.

"It will be at once evident to any one who is acquainted with the Cistercian plan that this fine hall cannot be the monks' refectory, or frater, as mediæval writers called it (*see Rites of Durham*, cap. xxxix.⁴) The Cistercian refectory opened out of the middle of the south cloister walk, and was flanked on the east by the kitchen, and on the west by the buttery. It was set at

¹ Vol. vi, part 2.

² A good idea of this hall is obtained from plate No. III. which faces page 91.

³ See plate No. II. facing p. 93.

⁴ Some confusion has been made by certain modern writers, who have called the Common-House the Frater, without any authority whatever; in Cistercian writings the common-house is called the calefactorium.

right angles to this cloister walk, and not parallel to it, as was the case with the refectories of other orders, the side of which generally occupies nearly the whole length of the cloister from east to west.

"In a Cistercian monastery the cooking was done by the monks themselves, who took this duty in turns : and not by regular paid cooks, as in most other monastic orders. For this reason, probably, the refectory was turned round, so as to allow room on each side of it for the kitchen and buttery, close up against the main cloister, which formed the living room of the monks.

"It is, I think, quite clear that the existing hall, with its range of windows on the west, and its doors on the east, was part of that great western range of buildings which formed so important a part of every Cistercian monastery.

"This range has been called by Mr. Sharpe the *domus conversorum*, but it would be better I think to keep to the old nomenclature, and call it, as the Cistercians themselves did, the *cellarium*.

"The *cellarium* was not one building, but a whole range of buildings, and was so called because it was under the special supervision of the *cellerarius*, who, next to the abbot, was the most important man in a Cistercian house. He managed all the worldly affairs of the abbey, received all money, and bought the necessary supplies of food. Under his charge were all the *conversi*, or working lay brothers, and he was also the supervisor of all arrangements for the reception of guests.

"The *hospitium*, in fact, was part (*i.e.*, the southern part) of the *cellarium*, while the *conversi*, and the *cellerarius* himself, with his officers, occupied the northern part—the division, that is, nearest to the church.

"Of this great range the existing hall at Flaxley is certainly a part, but what its special use was it is now impossible to say ; it may have been a refectory for the *conversi*, or possibly a place where some of their indoor labours were carried on.

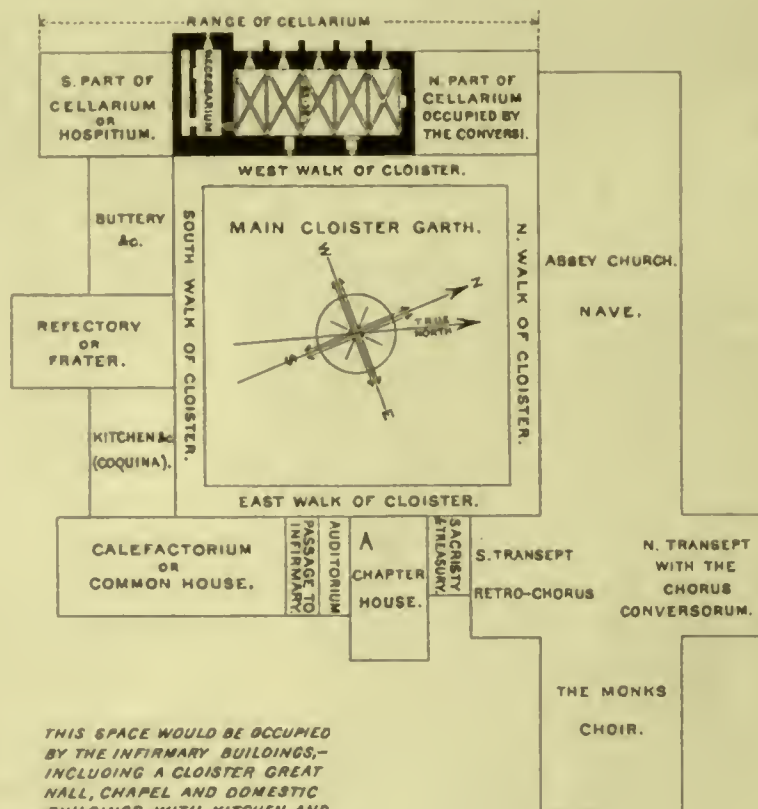
"The narrow rooms at the south end of the hall are probably a *necessarium* ; the drain with a stream of water being carried through the narrower two divisions. This precise arrangement may be seen in almost every existing Cistercian abbey. It should be noticed that the east wall of the hall is of the enormous thickness of eight feet, while that on the west is only about six feet thick. The reason for this evidently was that, as the west walk of the cloister came against the east wall of this hall, it was impossible to have projecting buttresses. While the opposite wall was free, and so could have a thinner wall with a buttress to each bay.

"Over the hall itself there appears to be no early work remaining, but over

FLAXLEY ABBEY, Gloucestershire.

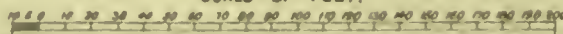
Plan showing probable arrangement.

The Black shows the part still existing.
At the point A, pavement & vaulting shafts have been found.



THIS SPACE WOULD BE OCCUPIED BY THE INFIRMARY BUILDINGS, INCLUDING A CLOISTER GREAT HALL, CHAPEL AND DOMESTIC BUILDINGS WITH KITCHEN AND OFFICES COMPLETE. — AND PROBABLY IN LATER TIMES THE ABBOTS LODGING.

SCALE OF FEET.



J HENRY MIDDLETON F.S.A

the necessarium there is a very fine room, about forty feet by sixteen feet, with a handsome open roof of late fourteenth century work. This roof, which is very well preserved, has arched and moulded principals, with braces curved and cusped, and wall pieces coming down on to small stone corbels.¹

"There is a good cornice about sixteen feet above the floor. At the west end of the room there is a large pointed window, which has lost all its tracery, and been much modernised. Tradition calls this the "Abbot's room;" but it is much more probable that it was the refectory of the hospitium, or guest's dining hall. It is now fitted up as a library. In early times, that is during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, while the strictness of the Cistercian rule remained in full force, the abbot had no special rooms. He slept in the common dortor with all his monks, and dined with the better class of guests in the refectory of the hospitium. In later times, when Cistercian abbots began to have special apartments set apart for them, the place chosen for the abbot's lodgings seems to have been far away to the east of the monastic buildings.

"With the Cistercians, just as with the Benedictines, the infirmary buildings were a very large and important range, including a cloister, large infirmary hall and a chapel. Considerable remains of this range exist at Rievaulx, Fountains, and many other Cistercian abbeys. There seems no doubt that the later abbots occupied part of the infirmary buildings, which are always to the east of the main cloister, and are reached from it by the passage which adjoins the auditorium (see Plan, Plate No. VI.)

"In the present garden there are three fine stone coffin-lids of thirteenth or fourteenth century work; two of them are carved with abbots' croziers. These and a quantity of vaulting shafts are said to have been found at, or near, the spot where they now lie—marked A on the plan—and this is traditionally the site of the Chapter house; which it very well may be. It was the Cistercian custom to bury their abbots in the Chapter house—no one under the rank of a bishop being allowed to be buried in the church. The monks were interred—never in the cloister garth, as some writers have asserted—but in their own cemetery to the east of the church.²

"I should wish to record my thanks to Sir Thomas and Lady Crawley-Boevey for their kindness in allowing me to examine thoroughly their house in my search for the remains of the abbey buildings."

¹ See plate No. III. facing page 91 above.

² See note (1) on page 92 above.

Original deeds of Thomas Were, last abbot of Flaxley.

With the exception of the buildings still in situ, above described, the only remaining relics of the monastic period are two original deeds, both executed by Thomas Were, the last abbot of Flaxley, and the abbey seal, of which some account must be given.

The first of these original deeds is dated 8th December, 25 Hen. VIII (1534), and purports to be made between Thomas Were, abbot of the monastery of Flaxley, and John Hayll, of Borsley, relating to the reversion of a tenement called the Wake mill, and other premises, lands, etc., belonging to the abbey of Flaxley.

The second deed is dated 21st April, 26 Hen. VIII (1535), between Thomas Were, abbot, on the part of the convent of Flaxley, and William Tanner,¹ otherwise called William Mors, relating to the reversion of a tenement with garden, in Little Dean, on payment of a sum of twelve pence on the feast of the Annunciation and St. Michael the Archangel.

Both of the deeds are of an ordinary character. Their date shows that they were both of them executed just before the dissolution of the abbey and the grant to Sir William Kingston. Both deeds are in good preservation, and to the first is still attached the abbot's original seal. From the second deed the seal has disappeared.

Flaxley Abbey Seal.

Besides the original seal just referred to belonging to the owner of Flaxley Abbey, two seals of Flaxley abbots have been found in the Public Record Office; and another Flaxley seal is said to be attached to the document in the British Museum, noticed at p. 57 above; and is entered in the Seal Catalogue of the Museum as 75 A. 37.

The original seal at Flaxley abbey is attached to the deed of 8th December, 1534, executed between Abbot Thomas Were and John Hayll of Borsley. It represents two figures seated side by side under a canopy. The legend is no longer legible; and portions of the seal have altogether disappeared.

Of the two seals relating to Flaxley Abbey now in the Public Record Office, one from the Westminster Chapter House Records is entered in the Seal catalogue under the following heading:—

¹ A person of the name of William Tanner is referred to in *Valor Ecclesiasticus* under the head of Parva Deane, p. 49.

1. "Flaxley (Glouc.), Abbot of, A remise of Land by W^m Abbot of
42. Flaxley to Hugo Despenfer and his heirs. 10 Ed. 2. (1316-17.) Seal
Box 16. of red wax, perfect."

The other seal is attached to a document from the Duchy of Lancaster Records, and is thus referred to at page 34 of the thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records dated 2nd March, 1874, in an Index to Class X (Grants in Boxes) of the Duchy of Lancaster Records.

"No. 367. A.D. 1315. Obligation from the abbot and convent of Flaxley in Gloucestershire, to the Lord Henry de Lancastre, to receive two clerks on the presentation of the same Henry and his heirs, for the perpetual celebration for the souls of Edmund, son of King Henry and Blanche, his wife, sometime Queen of Navarre. Flaxley on Friday next before the feast of St. Laurence the Martyr (8th August), 9 Edw. II. (1315-16)—part of seal."

This deed purports to be executed by "Frater Willelmus dei gratia Abbas de Flaxley;" and the portion of the seal still attaching to the deed, exactly resembles the perfect seal still attaching to the document from the Westminster Chapter House records. Both deeds were apparently executed by the same Flaxley Abbot—William de Rya, one in the ninth and one in the tenth year of King Edward II, viz. 1315 and 1316.

The deed of 10 Ed. II, from the Westminster Chapter House, runs as follows:

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris et audituris frater Willelmus Abbas de Flaxley et ejusdem loci conventus salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra nos unanimi assensu et voluntate pro nobis et successoribus nostris remisisse et quietum clamasse domino Hugoni Despenfer et heredibus suis totam terram et communam omnimodam quam habuimus infra parcum dicti Domini Hugonis infra boscum de Calveleye quod est infra parcum de Lamusardere sine ullo retenemento nostro et successorum nostrorum in perpetuum. Ita quod nos nec successores nostri aliquid juris vel claimii in predicta terra communam quamcunque de cetero exigere potuimus in perpetuum sed per presentes undique sumus exclusi. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum nostrum commune est appensum. Hiis testibus Domino Willelmo Tracy milite, Johanne Jorge, Galfrido de Weston et multis aliis. Datum in capitulo nostro de Flaxleye die exaltationis sanctæ crucis Anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi decimo.

The seal attached to this deed is as described in the official catalogue in perfect condition. It represents an abbot standing erect under a canopy, slightly ornamented, with a pastoral staff in his right hand, and holding with his left a book on his breast surrounded by the legend S. ABBATIS DE FLAXLEY.

The counter seal is a hand with a pastoral staff and other ornaments, viz., a fleur-de-lis, &c., surrounded by the words *CONTRA SIGILL ABBATIS DE FLAXLE*.¹

Representations of the seal and counter seal are here shown from casts taken by Mr. W. Ready of the British Museum.



In addition to the three original Flaxley seals described above, a fourth seal is said to be attached to an original document in the British Museum, and the seal is mentioned in the Seal Catalogue of the Museum as 75 A, 37. The Abbot of Flaxley appears as one of the attesting witnesses to the deed of reconciliation briefly described at page 57 above, and the abbot's seal, together with several others, is said to be appended to the original deed. The seal in question I have endeavoured with the assistance of the Museum authorities to identify, but without success. Most of the seals are so much injured as to be illegible. In another department of the British Museum I was successful in obtaining from the Doubleday collection of Mr. Robert Ready two excellent impressions of seals alleged to relate to Flaxley abbey.

1. Seal of a Flaxley abbot (1338) alleged to have been taken from a charter in the Duchy of Lancaster records. This seal appears to correspond exactly with the seal described above, of which a representation has been given. It

¹ This seal is described in almost identical terms at p. 179 of Nichol's "Forest of Dean." It is also referred to in a work entitled "Collectanea Glocestriensia, being a catalogue of Books, tracts, prints, coins, &c., relating to the county of Gloucester in the possession of John Delafield Phelps, Esq., of Chevenage House." At page 167 of this work, reference is made to two Flaxley seals, one from the Chapter House of Westminster Records, and one from the records of the Duchy of Lancaster. The latter is doubtless the same as the imperfect seal alluded to above, which is attached to the deed of 9 Edw. II, from the Duchy of Lancaster records.

was doubtless taken from the same charter which has been already described ; but there is a discrepancy about the date which should apparently be 1316-17, instead of 1338.

2. Seal of the abbey of St. Mary of Dene representing the Virgin standing erect with the infant Saviour in her arms under an ornamental canopy with the legend S. ABBATISSE SCE MARIE DEANNE.

It seems to be very doubtful whether this second seal belongs to Flaxley at all. Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., who has been good enough to examine a cast of the seal, has expressed a decided opinion that it does not. The legend, so far as it can be deciphered, seems to disclose clearly the word ABBATISSE, but the concluding word is doubtful. The seal is apparently that of some abbess, and has, I think, no connection whatever with Flaxley abbey.

Rank and Status of Abbots of Flaxley.

Allusion has already been made to the fact that Flaxley abbey was under the jurisdiction of the Bishops of Hereford, and was included amongst the lesser monasteries whose revenues were less than £200 per annum. Under these circumstances it is not altogether easy to understand why Sir Robert Atkyns, Rudder, and others, have expressed the opinion that Flaxley was a "Mitred abbey," a term of much significance in ecclesiastical nomenclature. Sir Robert Atkyns thus writes at p. 4, of the "History of Gloucestershire."

"All abbeys which had mitres, had them by grant from the Pope ; but they held their baronies solely and immediately of the King. There were six mitred abbeys in this county, Gloucester, Cirencester, Tewkesbury, Winchcomb, Hailes and Flaxley, three of which—Gloucester, Cirencester and Winchcomb were peerage, and held place in Parliament until their dissolution, and even the abbots of the other monasteries were sometimes anciently summoned to Parliament, as the abbot of Flaxley in the reign of Edward I, the abbot of Hailes in the reigns of Edward I and II, and the abbot of Tewkesbury in the reigns of Henry III, Edward I and II."

Unless it can be shown that Flaxley abbey received from the Pope the grant of a mitre, it is not apparent why Flaxley is included by Atkyns amongst the mitred abbeys of Gloucestershire. No such grant is on record in the Cartulary, nor is there, so far as I am aware, any evidence in support of the statement that Flaxley was a mitred abbey.

The term "mitred abbey," as ordinarily used by ecclesiastical historians, seems to have involved two important rights, first, the right of exemption

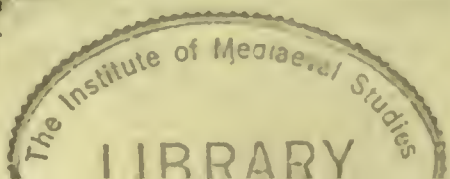
from episcopal jurisdiction, and secondly, the right of the abbot to sit in Parliament. Cowel says of abbots, "Such as were mitred were exempted from the jurisdiction of the diocesan, having themselves episcopal authority within the same limits." Godolphin, in *Report Eccl.*, writes to the same effect. In another place Cowel in alluding to mitred abbots, thus writes—"These abbots were not called to Parliament because they were mitred, but because they received their temporals from the king."

In Fuller's "Church History," where a special section is devoted to the subject, "of such abbots who attained to be Parliamentary Barons," the term "mitred abbot" is limited to those abbeys in which the abbot enjoyed the right of sitting in Parliament, and of exemption from episcopal supervision (see pp. 292 to 296). Such abbots were called abbots general or abbots sovereign, as acknowledging no superior. Bishop Tanner in the preface to his "Notitia Monastica," p. xvi, note v, states that exemption from their diocesan, being honoured with the mitre, and called to Parliament, certainly depended upon different royal grants, for several abbots are known to have enjoyed one privilege without the other.

The fact that the abbot of Flaxley was several times summoned to Parliament in the reign of Edward I is not apparently, taken by itself, conclusive evidence that Flaxley was a mitred abbey as asserted. Fuller has shown that in the forty-ninth year of Henry III (1264) no less than sixty-four abbots and thirty-six priors, as he quaintly terms it "a jolly number," together with the Master of the Temple "were voluntarily out of the king's free will and pleasure (no right that they could claim themselves) summoned to Parliament."

Fuller also relates how in the reigns of Edward I and II, the number of abbots summoned was fluctuating and uncertain, *e.g.*, forty in the twenty-seventh year of Edward I; seventy-five in the twenty-eighth year of the same king; fifty-six in the first year of Edward II, and fifteen in the second year of the same reign. In the reign of Edward III, the list of Parliamentary abbots was for the first time formally settled, and their number fixed at twenty-six, exclusive of two abbots and one prior which are doubtful, viz., the abbots of Leicester, and St. James, Northampton, and the prior of Coventry. To these twenty-six Parliamentary abbots one more was added by Henry VIII, viz: the abbot of Tavistock; and the abbot of Tewkesbury also appears on the Parliamentary Rolls, making up a total of twenty-eight Parliamentary abbots, who alone are ordinarily recognized in ecclesiastical history as mitred. The twenty-eight mitred abbeys

¹ See page 50 above.



are all that are noticed by Fuller, Tanner, or Browne-Willis, and no mention is made of Flaxley by any of the ecclesiastical historians who have given a list of mitred abbeys.

The following curious extract from Fuller's "Church History" may be quoted in opposition to the passage from Atkyns given above.

"Of all counties in England, Gloucestershire was most pestered with monks, having four mitred abbeys, besides St. Austine's in Bristol (who sometimes passed for a Baron) within the compass thereof, viz: Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Cirencester and Wevelscomb, hence the topical wicked proverb deserving to be banished out of that country, being the prophane child of superstitious parents—'as sure as God is in Gloucestershire'—as if so many convents had certainly fastened His Gracious Presence to that place."—p. 296. Flaxley is here by implication pointedly excluded from the mitred abbeys of Gloucestershire.

All the mitred abbeys had considerable revenues, and were included amongst the greater monasteries, *i.e.*, those possessed of £200 annual revenue. Flaxley was one of the lesser monasteries with a comparatively insignificant revenue. Again the mitred abbeys, with the exception of St. John's of Jerusalem, were Benedictine; Flaxley was Cistercian.

The grant of a mitre denoted ecclesiastical independence. It has been above noticed that Flaxley abbey was supervised by the Bishop of Hereford, who instituted the abbots and exercised episcopal jurisdiction over the abbey and surrounding churches in the Deanery of Hereford.¹

From a review of all these facts above stated, it would seem sufficiently clear that the Cistercian abbey of Flaxley has no lawful pretension to be considered a mitred abbey within the ordinary meaning of ecclesiastical nomenclature.

¹ See on this point "Abstracts and Illustrations of Bishop Swinfield's Household Roll," edited by the Rev. John Webb, and printed by the Camden Society. As regards the legal relation of the monastery of Flaxley to the Bishopric of Hereford, see Bull of Pope Celestine III, Cartulary, No. 77.

APPENDIX. PART I.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PUBLIC RECORDS RELATING TO
FLAXLEY ABBEY, CO. GLOUC.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF REFERENCES IN THE PUBLIC RECORDS TO
FLAXLEY ABBEY, CO. GLOUC.

I. *Cartæ Antiquæ* (Calendar of Sir Joseph Ayloffe).

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------|---|
| 1. R. No. 19. | 2. X. No. 4. | 3. N.N. | Transcripts of charter of Richard I, |
| No. 39. | 4. Q.Q. No. 23. | | granting to the abbots the woods around |
| Being all transcripts of the confirma- | | | the abbey for firewood. |
| tion charter of Henry II to Flaxley | | | 8. Q.Q. No. 28. Confirmation charter |
| Abbey. | | | of Richard I. |
| 5. X. No. 5. Protection charter of | | | 9. Q.Q. No. 21. Grant of the |
| Richard I. | | | Abbot's Woods by Henry III. |
| 6. P.P. No. 50. 7. Q.Q. No. 29. | | | |

II. *Close Rolls*.

No.		No.	
1	Rot Claus. 1 Hen. III, m. 26 ¹	15	Rot Claus. 10 Hen. III, m. 11
2	do. 2 Hen. III, m. 15	16	do. do. m. 29
3	do. 4 Hen. III, m. 4	17	do. 11 Hen. III, m. 5
4	do. 5 Hen. III, m. 20	18	do. do. m. 10
5	do. 6 Hen. III, m. 5	19	do. do. m. 18
6	do. do. m. 13	20	do. 13 Hen. III, m. 8 ⁴
7	do. 7 Hen. III, m. 19	21	do. do. m. 8 ⁵
8	do. do. m. 23	22	do. do. m. 12
9	do. 8 Hen. III, m. 11	23	do. 14 Hen. III, m. 6
10	do. do. m. 13	24	do. do. m. 22
11	do. do. m. 25 ²	25	do. 15 Hen. III, m. 2
12	do. 9 Hen. III, m. 8	26	do. do. m. 2 ⁶
13	do. do. m. 11	27	do. do. m. 9
14	do. do. m. 18 ³	28	do. do. m. 14

¹ Quoted by Tanner; not mentioned in the Close Rolls, printed by Record Commission.

² Quoted by Tanner; not mentioned in printed series.

³ Quoted by Tanner; not mentioned in printed series.

⁴ Tanner's references to the Close Rolls, end with 13 Hen. III, membrane 8.

⁵ Second reference on the same membrane.

⁶ Second reference on the same membrane.

29 Rot. Claus. 16 Hen. III, m. 5	39 Rot. Claus. 30 Hen. III, m. 11
30 do. 17 Hen. III, m. 2	40 do. 32 Hen. III, m. 9
31 do. 18 Hen. III, m. 15	41 do. 34 Hen. III, m. 15
32 do. do. m. 19	42 do. 37 Hen. III, m. 23
33 do. do. m. 27	43 do. 39 Hen. III, m. 14
34 do. do. m. 27 ¹	44 do. 40 Hen. III, m. 10 <i>dorso</i>
35 do. do. m. 28	45 do. do. m. 12
36 do. do. m. 28 <i>dorso</i>	46 do. do. m. 19
37 do. 19 Hen. III, m. 8	47 do. do. m. 19 <i>dorso</i> ²
38 do. 26 Hen. III, m. 13	

III. Charter Rolls.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Rot. Cart. 11 Hen. III,
<i>pars prima</i> m. 22 ³ | 5. Rot. Cart. 42 Hen. III, m. 2. |
| 2. Rot. Cart. 11 Hen. III,
<i>pars prima</i> m. 27. | 6. Rot. Cart. 7 Edw. II, m. 31
<i>pars unica.</i> |
| 3. Rot. Cart. 11 Hen. III,
<i>pars secunda</i> m. 8. | 7. Rot. Cart. 4 Edw. III, m. 23
<i>pars unica.</i> |
| 4. Rot. Cart. 14 Hen. III, m. 6. ⁴ | 8. Rot. Cart. 7 Edw. III, m. 31. ⁵ |
| | 9. Rot. Cart. 25 Edw. III, No. 7. |

IV. Patent Rolls.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Rot. Pat. 54 Hen. III, m. 9, vel. 19
De medietate gurgitis in aqua Sabrinæ
vocati Hynewere 34. | 3. Rot. Pat. 20 Ed. I, m. 18. |
| 2. Rot. Pat. 3 Ed. I, m. 33 <i>dorso</i> . ⁶ | 4. Ditto 3 Ed. III, p. 1 vel. 3
m. 19. ⁷ |

¹ Second reference on the same membrane.

² The indexes to the Close Rolls, continue to the 57 year of Hen. III, but no reference to Flaxley Abbey appears after those quoted above.

NOTE. Both in this and in the following lists, several of the references given by Tanner appear to be misquoted. They are mentioned in these lists to show that they have not been overlooked.

³ Quoted by Tanner only.

⁴ Quoted by Tanner only.

⁵ Quoted by Tanner only.

The references to the Charter Rolls quoted by Tanner only are not mentioned in the Calendar of the Record Commissioners, and appear to be wrongly quoted.

⁶ Quoted by Tanner only.

⁷ Quoted by Tanner only.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 5. Rot. Pat. 3 Ed. III, <i>prima pars</i> .
m. 16. | 9. Rot. Pat. 32 Ed. III, <i>Sec. pars</i> .
m. 22 and 27. ² |
| 6. Rot. Pat. 9 Ed. III, <i>Sec. pars</i> .
m. 16. | 10. Rot. Pat. 38 Ed. III, p. 1 m. 38. |
| 7. Rot. Pat. 30 Ed. III, p. 3 m. 18
vel. 19. ¹ | 11. Ditto 11 Ric. II, p. 1 m. 28. |
| 8. Rot. Pat. 32 Ed. III, <i>Sec. pars</i> .
m. 28. | 12. Ditto 22 Ric. II, p. 3 m. 16
<i>tertia et ultima pars</i> . |
| | 13. Ditto 27 Hen. VI, m. 6
<i>prima pars</i> . |

V. *Inquisitions.*A. *Ad quod damnum.*

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Inq. 52 Hen. III, No. 22 | 5. Inq. 2 Edw. III, fecd. num. No. 128 |
| 2. do. 54 do. No. 68 | 6. do. 32 do. fecd. num. No. 87 |
| 3. do. 7 Edw. I, No. 40 | 7. do. 46 do. No. 10 ³ |
| 4. do. 15 do. No. 67 | 8. do. 10 Ric. II, No. 107 |

B. *Post mortem*

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Inq. 6 Edw. I, No. 88 p.m. Alexander Bleyght. | 3 Inq. 7 Hen. V, No. 52 p.m. William Waryn. |
| 2 Inq. 15 Edw. I, No. 19 p.m. John of Penrys. | 4 Inq. 22 Hen. VI, No. 34 p.m. Robert Greyndour, Arm. |

¹ Quoted by Tanner only.² Quoted by Tanner only.

The references to the Patent Rolls quoted by Tanner only are not mentioned in the Calendar of the Record Commissioners, and appear to be wrongly quoted.

³ Quoted by Tanner only.

Index to the Charters and other Documents given in this Appendix.

1. Grant to Flaxley Abbey of the woods around the Abbey for firewood.
2. Grant to Flaxley Abbey by Henry III of the woods, called the Abbot's Woods.
3. Charter of protection to Flaxley Abbey by Richard I.
4. Confirmation charter of Richard I to Flaxley Abbey, reciting charter of Henry II with additions.
5. Confirmation charter of Henry III to Flaxley Abbey, reciting gifts and donations of private benefactors, 1227.
6. Grant of Edward III to Flaxley Abbey of £36 9s. 1d. per annum, from the rents and profits of the kings newly afforsted lands in the forest of Dean, 1353.
7. Notification of Edward III, that on account of the bad rule of the Abbots of Flaxley, he had resumed charge of the Abbey and had entrusted it to the Abbots of Dore, Bordesley and the Prior of Flaxley till further notice, 1335.
8. Grant of Flaxley Abbey with all its appurtenances to Sir William Kingston by King Henry VIII, 27 March, 1537.

APPENDIX No. I.

Grant to Flaxley Abbey of the woods around the Abbey for firewood.

Cart. Antiq. Q.Q. No. 29 from transcript in P.R.O.

*Cartæ Antiquæ. Q.Q. 29:—*Henricus Dei gratia etc. Sciatis nos intuitu Dei et pro salute animæ nostræ et antecessorum et heredum nostrorum dedisse concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse Deo et ecclesiæ Beatæ Mariæ de Dena et abbati et monachis Cisterciensis ordinis Deo ibidem servientibus et successoribus suis in liberam puram et perpetuam eleemosynam totum boscum circa prædictam abbatiam ad focum suum per metas subscriptas scilicet in longum rivuli juxta campum monachorum prædicti loci ascendendo usque Fulhiate et a Fulhiate usque ad magnum cheminum quod tendit de Abbenhale usque ad Parvam Dene, et de prædicto chemino a latere montis qui vocatur Walsebyre usque ad viam equorum quæ tendit usque ad Abbenhale et de parvo sicheto decurrente in longum prædictæ viæ usque ad boscum Johannis de Munemuta de Hope ascendendo et de prædicto bosco per divisam inter boscum prædicti Johannis et boscum de Tymbrigge et Castiarde usque ad rivulum de Hope et de prædicto rivulo circuendo usque ad campum de Roseley et in longum prædicti campi usque ad grangiam prædictorum monachorum quæ est juxta prædictam abbatiam, claudendum bassa haia et parvo fossato : ita quod feræ intrare et exire possint.

Et sciendum quod prædictus abbas et successores ipsius et monachi ejusdem loci nihil capient vel capere possunt in foresta nostra de Dene de cætero ad focum suum sine licentia nostra vel heredum nostrorum sicut in ea capere consueverunt ante donacionem et concessionem istam per cartam Henrici regis avi nostri quam inde habent. Volumus etiam quod totus prædictus boscus circa prædictam abbatiam infra metas prædictas quietus sit in perpetuum de regardo et vasto et de omnibus quæ ad forestarium vel viridarium vel eorum ministros pertinent excepta venatione nostra. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus quod prædicti abbas et monachi prædictæ ecclesiæ Beatæ Mariæ de Dena habeant et teneant totum prædictum boscum per metas prædictas in liberam puram et perpetuam eleemosynam bene et in pace libere, quiete, integre, plenarie cum omnibus pertinentiis libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis in omnibus locis et rebus, quietum in perpetuum de regardo et vasto et de omnibus quæ

ad forestarium vel viridarium vel eorum ministros pertinent et ab omni seculari servitio et exactione, excepta venatione nostra sicut prædictum est. Hiis testibus etc. Datum apud Westmonasterium xi^o die Februarii anno regni nostri undecimo.

N.B. A duplicate of the first half of this charter down to the words "exire possint" is given in Cart. Antiq. P.P. No. 50.

APPENDIX No. II.

Grant to Flaxley Abbey by Henry III of the woods, called the Abbot's Woods. 42 Henry III Cart. Antiq. Q.Q. No. 21.

Henricus Rex Angliæ etc.

Sciatis quod cum dilecti nobis in Christo Abbas et conventus de Flixlege Cistertienfis ordinis percipere consueverint duas quercus in foresta nostra de Dena singulis septimanis ad sustentacionem unius forgiæ suæ in eadem foresta ex collatione domini Henrici avi nostri et confirmatione nostrâ, in perpetuam eleemosynam, et hoc ad magnum detrimentum dictæ forestæ et ad damnum nostrum.

Nos detrimentum ibidem et damnum advertentes ad instantiam dictorum Abbatis et monachorum misimus de consilio nostro dilectos et fideles nostros Henricum de Bathonia [et Robertum] Waleraund ad partes illas ad inquirendum per sacramentum tam militum quam aliorum liberorum et legalium hominum, per quos rei veritas melius sciri posset in hac parte prædictæ forestæ commodius assignare possemus eisdem Abbati et monachis quandam partem bosci in recompensationem prædictarum duarum quercuum ad minus detrimentum ejusdem forestæ et minus damnum nostrum.

Quia vero accepimus per inquisitionem factam per prædictos Henricum et Robertum quod est ad commodum nostrum et salvationem prædictæ forestæ assignare dictis Abbati et Monachis in recompensationem prædictarum duarum quercuum quandam partem bosci in eadem foresta in forma subscripta infra has bundas ac in divisas videlicet :—de Ardlonde usque ad vadum in Sinderforde in sinistra parte et de vado illo usque ad vadum de Suthlege et abinde per vallem rivuli qui vocatur Smalebroke usque ad cheminum qui vocatur Rugeweye et per prædictum cheminum in longitudine usque ad terram

Johannis de Rodleye in sinistra parte et a terra illa usque ad prædictum Ardlande sicut coopertum dicti bosci se extendit.

Nos de consilio nostro assignavimus et concessimus eisdem Abbati et monachis in recompensationem prædictarum duarum quercuum prædictam partem bosci infra bundas et divisas præscriptas habendam et tenendam eisdem Abbati et monachis et eorum successoribus et ecclesiæ suæ de Flexlege in perpetuam eleemosynam quietam de vasto et riguardo et de visu forestarii et viridarii et de omnibus quæ ad forestarium et viridarium vel eorum ministros pertinent excepta venatione nostra.

Salvis nobis et heredibus nostris herbagio dicti bosci et aeriis austurcorum, falconum, et sparvariorum, et mineria si inveniatur ibidem. Ita etiam quod ipsi Abbas et monachi habeant attachiamenta dicti bosci et si sibi viderit expedire liceat decimam partem dicti bosci claudere sepe quæ sit defensabilis contra omnia animalia præterquam contra feras nostras et stet sepes illa per quadrennium tantum et tunc diruatur et alibi claudatur decima pars per quadrennium et sic de quadrennio in quadrennium claudatur decima pars dicti bosci in diversis locis ita quod novem partes ejusdem bosci semper sint extra claustrum.

Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod prædicti Abbas et Monachi et eorum successores et ecclesia sua de Flexlege habeant et teneant in recompensationem prædictarum duarum quercuum prædictam partem bosci infra bundas et divisas præscriptas in perpetuam eleemosynam, quietam de vasto et riguardo et de visu forestarii et viridarii et de omnibus quæ ad forestarium vel viridarium vel eorum ministros pertinent excepta venatione nostra. Salvis nobis et heredibus nostris herbagio dicti bosci et aeriis austurcorum, falconum, et sparvariorum, et mineria si inveniatur ibidem.

Ita etiam quod prædicti Abbas et monachi habeant attachiamenta dicti bosci et si viderit sibi expedire liceat eis decimam partem dicti bosci claudere sepe quæ sit defensabilis contra omnia animalia præterquam contra feras nostras, et stet sepes illa per quadrennium tantum et tunc diruatur, et alibi claudatur decima pars per quadrennium, et sic de quadrennio in quadrennium claudatur pars decima dicti bosci in diversis locis ita quod novem partes ejusdem bosci semper sint extra claustrum sicut prædictum est.

Hiis testibus etc. Datum apud Clarendon xxviii^o die Maii anno regni nostri quadragesimo secundo.

N.B. A duplicate of this grant is entered on the Charter. (Rolls Rot. Cart. 42 Hen. III, pars unica m. 2.)

In the transcript from which this Copy has been taken the names of the witnesses are omitted. In the English translation given in the text the names have been added from the copy of this grant enrolled in the Charter Rolls.

APPENDIX No. III.

*Charter of Protection to Flaxley Abbey by Richard I. Cart. Antiq. X., No 5.
Copied from Volume of Transcripts in P.R.O.*

Ric. Dei gratia Rex Angliæ Dux Normanniæ, Aquitaniæ, Comes Andegaviæ Archiepiscopis Episcopis Abbatibus Archidiaconis decanis comitibus baronibus iusticiariis vicecomitibus et omnibus ministris et fidelibus suis salutem.

Sciatis quod Abbatia de Dene et monachi ordinis Cisterciensis ibidem Deo fervientes et omnes terræ et redditus et possessiones suæ sunt in manu et custodia et protectione nostrâ et ideo præcipimus quod ipsam Abbatiam et monachos et terras et redditus et omnes res et possessiones suas custodiat et manu teneatis et protegatis sicut nostras dominicas ita quod nullam violentiam vel contumeliam vel injuriam aut gravamen eis faciatis nec fieri permittatis plusquam nostris dominicis rebus vel possessionibus. Et si quis eis super hoc in aliquo foriffacere præsumperit plenariam eis sine dilatione inde iusticiam faciatis; et prohibemus ne ponantur in placitum de ullo tenemento suo unde habent cartas dominorum vel donatorum vel venditorum suorum nisi coram nobis ipsis vel capitali iustitia (*sic*) nostra. T.W. Comite de Mandeville vi^o die Septembris apud Westmonasterium.

APPENDIX No. IV.

Confirmation Charter of Richard I to Flaxley Abbey, reciting Charter of Henry II, with additions. Cart. Antiq. QQ. No. 28.

Ricardus dei gratia, etc. Sciatis nos concessisse et præsentī carta nostra confirmasse Deo et Sanctæ Mariæ et monachis de Flexleye de ordine Cisterciensi ibidem Deo fervientibus pro salute nostra et antecessorum nostrorum

in perpetuam eleemosinam omnes illas donationes quas Rogerus Comes Herfordiæ . . . (and so on as in Cart. of Henry II, Dugd. Mon.) Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus quod prædicti monachi omnia ista prædicta cum ceteris pertinentiis et omnes terras et homines et possessiones suas habeant et teneant libere et quiete integre et plenarie in liberam eleemosynam et quæcunque alia in futuro pia devotione fidelium vel conventionem venditorum illis de cujuscunque feodo fuerint rationabiliter collata cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus in terris et in escambiis terrarum et emptionibus, in mariscis, in grangiis et virgultis, in civitatibus et villis, stagnis, piscariis, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in aquis et molendinis, in viis et femitis, et in omnibus aliis locis et rebus, cum faca et foca tol et theam et infangenethes soluta et libera ab omni seculari servitio, salvis conventionibus erga universos secundum rationabiles cartas vel chirographa sua, et quieti sint de fectis comitatus, lez hundreds et auxiliis vicecomitis et omnium ministrorum eorum et de omnibus ad eos pertinentibus. Prohibemus etiam quod nullus eos aut possessiones aut homines aut res suas vexet vel disturbet contra libertates cartarum suarum super decem librarum forissacturam. Datum apud Dumfronthe xxi^o die Decembris anno regni nostri decimo.

APPENDIX No. V.

Confirmation charter of Henry III to Flaxley Abbey, dated 1227, reciting gifts and donations of private benefactors.

Charter Roll 11. Henry III. Part 2.—Membrane 8.

Pro Abbate de Flaxl[eya].

Henricus Rex etc. Salutem. Sciatis nos intuitu Dei concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse Deo et Ecclesiæ beatæ Mariæ de Dena et abbati et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus omnes donationes, concessiones et venditiones subscriptas eidem abbati et monachis rationabiliter factas videlicet De venditione Rogeri de Heidune novem acras terræ quæ jacent inter sabulum de Redlege et magnum cheminum, et duas acras in marisco quæ jacent

inter Heilithe et tres feilliones Johannis de Wodeham et unam acram prati in Holemed. Item de dono ejusdem Rogeri decem acras terræ suæ de Redlege, scilicet totam terram suam ad occidentem messuagii Reginaldi de Heidune, et ex altera parte chemini totam terram suam arabilem quæ jacet inter pullam quæ venit de Wildemore et tres feilliones Johannis de Wodeham cum pertinentiis et cum Walla et tribus parvis feillionibus quæ jacent extra prædictam vallam. De dono Margaretæ filiæ Gaufridi filii Willelmi totam terram suam de Northwode quam pater suus ei dedit. De dono Willelmi de Dune duas acras terræ quæ jacent super Walemoreshulle et totam terram suam in Stangarst. Item de dono ejusdem Willelmi quatuordecim feilliones terræ arabilis in Wodlege cum prato ejusdem latitudinis quod jacet ad caput eorundem feillionum versus terram de Lege cum forerda quæ est ad aliud caput eorundem feillionum cum pertinentiis et unam acram terræ ad Wlne-gate supra cheminum. De dono Rogeri filii Radulphi tres virgatas terræ in Pultune cum pertinentiis. De dono Gileberti de Dinmoe totam terram suam de Bruerne quam habuit de domino suo Roberto de Mauns. De dono Henrici de Cheakeshull totam croftam illam quam Edwardus Hoc tenuit quæ scilicet appellatur Alinvecroft cum prato quod tenuit scilicet Alinveplot et totam terram suam in Rudinge et croftam illam quam Willelmus Cuverur et Muriel tenuerunt. De dono Hugonis de Gerne totam terram suam in crofta apud Cheakeshulle. De dono Osmundi H . . . totam terram suam quæ jacet inter terram Ricardi Draperii et terram Warini Sellarii omnes etiam terras quæ jacent inter terram quæ fuit Waci Coci et terram quæ fuit Gileberti filii Radulphi in Gloucestria. De dono Arnaldi filii Arnaldi Dunninge totam terram inter duos pontes Savernæ apud Gloucestriam. De dono Henrici filii Henrici Kais totum jus quod habuit in duabus terris in Gloucestria quas de eo tenuit Ricardus filius Willelmi Burgeis. De dono Radulphi Crupard duas croftas videlicet Hulpescroft et Hamecroft. De dono Henrici filii Odonis totam terram suam in Ruding sicut unquam pater suus plenius eam tenuit. De dono Rogeri de Arderne totam terram suam de Otlege apud Cheakeshulle. De venditione Philippi de Humelemore quatuor acras terræ suæ quas tenuit de feudo Willelmi de Dune. De dono Radulphi de Redlege totam terram suam in sabulo de Redlege cum pertinentiis suis quæ scilicet jacet subtus Heilithe et totum tenementum quod Walterus Hendi tenuit de eo in prato de Smalham cum omni jure et servitio quod ad ipsum vel ad heredes suos inde pertinuit vel pertinere potuit. De dono Petri de Salto Marisco totam terram suam in villa de Tribnelle cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. De dono Hugonis Chearke illam partem campi qui dicitur de Hide

quæ est proximior Sabrinæ cum Haitiis ad eandem terram pertinentibus. De dono Willelmi de Sancto Leodegario totam terram suam de Ragel quæ fuit Philippi de Burci cum pertinentiis suis. De dono Thomæ filii Willelmi de Harpetre totam terram suam quæ fuit Henrici Scepeshefed cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et unam dimidiam virgatam terræ quam Osbertus præpositus tenuit cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et communem pasturam centum ovibus in eadem villa et communem pasturam animalibus suis quantum pertinet ad unam virgatam terræ et de bosco qui fuit prædicti Henrici quantum meremium opus fuerit per visum forestarii sui. De dono Ricardi de Blechedune duas acras prati quas Edricus Ris tenuit et dimidiam acram prati quæ jacet proxima prædictis duabus acris. De dono Johannis Rufi filii Adæ totam terram suam arabilem in Bruerne scilicet decem feilliones in Reveneshokefelde cum pertinentiis præter pratum. De dono Heliæ Giffarde totum dominicum suum in Habewoldesham in manerio suo de Brummeffelde cum pastura octo boum et in communi pastura cum hominibus prædicti manerii et ubique simul cum bobus domini de Brummeffelde in pastura extra parcum de Brummeffelde et cum pastura duodecies viginti bidentium in communi pastura tam de Brummeffelde quam de Croneham. De dono Willelmi de Budifelde illam partem terræ suæ in Budifeld apud Fenestegate quæ jacet a rivo qui descendit de Climperwelle per semitam de Tatemounespflade et inde directe per medium Wodecrostarum usque Thikegrove. Illam partem terræ suæ quæ jacet a Stielweie per rivum prædictum usque Wlfladeswelle et ducentas bidentes in perpetuum in communi pastura de Budifeld. De dono Gaufridi de Longo campo totam terram quam Thomas Baterich tenuit de eo in Levepeley scilicet duos lundiers cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. De dono Henrici de Mineriis totam partem suam de Hinewere cum omnibus libertatibus suis. De dono Willelmi de la Mara totum pratum suum apud Tukul quod scilicet jacet in longum subtus campum Abbatis de Gloucestria. De dono Roberti filii Walteri Sprot totam partem suam illarum acrarum quæ sunt in montibus quæ sunt inter dominum suum Rogerum de Winterburne et prædictum Robertum quæ computantur pro quatuor acris et dimidia et communam etiam tam in montibus quam in campis. De dono Johannis dispensatoris totam terram suam quæ est in crosta quæ dicitur Buveveie quæ jacet inter terram quam Adam filius Fulconis dedit eisdem monachis et messuagium quod fuit Roberti Surdi.

De dono Amisii de Tukelege duas acras prati in Bruerne in prato quod appellatur Wrugehat quæ jacent inter pratum Radulphi de Wilintune et pratum Abbatis de Gloucestria et illam goram prati quæ jacet ad caput prædictarum

acrarum et viginti tres seilliones et duas goras cum forerda subtus jacentes proxime juxta le merher quod dividit inter terram Abbatis Gloucestriae et suam tenendas pro tribus acris cum haicio quantum praedictae tres acrae durant et etiam duas acras unam juxta Feldedich et aliam quae appellatur Gordrodaker. De dono Walteri filii Willelmi de Munstrewurthe totam terram suam in Walemore quae appellatur Charkefelde sicut Rogerus de Munstrewurthe eam tenuit in suo dominico. De dono Willelmi filii Willelmi de Budifelde totam medietatem W[o]decroftarum in Budifelde et totum pendentem de Fifbechefegge, scilicet de Becoltesegge in longum rivuli usque ad Stielwie cum pertinentiis suis. De dono Hugonis Charke sex puchas in Sabrina contra Hanecombre. De dono Matildis Giffarde totam terram suam subtus piscariam de Bispwike scilicet viginti quatuor seilliones cum omnibus pertinentiis quae sunt de tenemento Hugonis de Gerne. De dono Heliae Giffarde totam illam dimidiam virgatam terrae in manerio suo de Brummesfelde cum pertinentiis quam Willelmus le Cras tenuit: et totam illam dimidiam virgatam terrae cum pertinentiis quam Robertus de Climperwelle tenuit: et totam terram illam quae jacet inter vivarium de Climperwelle et terram praedictorum monachorum quam tenent de Ecclesia de La[n]tonia. De dono Hugonis Hosati totam terram suam de Emneia cum pertinentiis suis. De dono Rogeri de . . . totam illam dimidiam virgatam terrae quam Jordanus filius Johannis tenuit de eo in Erlingham. Quare volumus et firmiter praecipimus quod praedicti Abbas et Monachi habeant et teneant omnes terras et tenementa praedicta bene et in pace libere et quiete et integre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in perpetuum sicut cartae donatorum et venditorum praedictorum quas inde habent rationabiliter testantur. Hiis testibus venerabilibus patribus Eustachio Londoniensi, Jocelino Bathoniensi, et Ricardo Saresberienfi Episcopis; H[uberto] de Burgo Comite Cantiae Justiciario nostro; Willelmo de Sancto Johanne, Hugone de Neville, Mauricio de Gaunt, Hugone de Mortuo Mari, Osberto Giffarde, Godefrido de Craucumbe Senescallis nostris, Henrico de Capella et aliis. Datum per manum venerabilis patris Radulphi Cicestrensis Episcopi Cancellarii nostri apud Westmonasterium. Nono die Julii Anno regni nostri undecimo (1227).

APPENDIX No. VI.

Grant of Edward III to Flaxley Abbey of £36 19s. 1d. per annum, from the rents and profits of the King's newly assarted lands in the Forest of Dean, A.D. 1353.

CHARTER ROLL, 25, 26, 27, EDW. III, NO. 7, 27TH YEAR.

Pro Abbati et Conventu de Flaxleye.

Rex Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Ducibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciariis, Vicecomitibus, Præpositis, Ministris, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis quod intuitu caritatis ac pro dampnis gravibus quæ dilecti nobis in Christo Abbas et Conventus de Flaxleye tam per feras forestæ nostræ de Dene quam per varios et frequentes accessus nostros ibidem ante hæc tempora sunt perpeffi, volentes eosdem Abbatem et conventum in auxilium sustentationis suæ et ut ipsi et successores sui pro salute nostra dum vixerimus et anima nostra cum subtracti fuerimus ab hac luce ac animabus antecessorum et heredum nostrorum divina perpetuo celebrent respicere gratiose dedimus et concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris et hac carta nostra confirmavimus præfatis Abbati et Conventui quod ipsi et successores sui in perpetuum habeant et percipiant triginta et sex libras, decem et novem solidos, et unum denarium singulis annis de exitibus terrarum nostrarum in dicta foresta de novo assartatarum per manus tenentium terrarum earundem. Ita quod quotiescunque dictus redditus vel aliqua parcella ejusdem ad aliquem terminum solutionis redditus illius a retro fuerit liceat prædictis Abbati et Conventui pro eodem redditu vel parcella sic a retro existente distringere et distractiones retinere quousque sibi de eo quod sic a retro fuerit plene fuerit satisfactum prout nos distringere possemus si dictus redditus ad nos pertineret statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito non obstante. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus quod prædicti Abbas et conventus et successores sui in perpetuum habeant et percipiant triginta et sex libras decem et novem solidos et unum denarium singulis annis de exitibus terrarum nostrarum in dicta foresta de novo assartatarum per manus tenentium terrarum earundem Ita quod quotiescunque dictus redditus

vel aliqua parcella ejusdem ad aliquem terminum solutionis redditus illius a retro fuerit liceat præfatis Abbati et Conventui pro eodem redditu vel parcella sic a retro existente distringere, et distractiones retinere quousque sibi de eo quod sic a retro fuerit plene fuerit satisfactum, prout nos districte possemus si dictus redditus ad nos pertineret dicto statuto non obstante sicut prædictum est. Hiis testibus venerabilibus patribus S. Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo totius Angliæ Primato J. Eboracensi Archiepiscopo Angliæ Primate Cancellario nostro Willelmo Wyntonienfi Episcopo Thesaurario nostro, Henrico Duce Lancastriæ Willelmo de Bohun Norhamtoniæ, Ricardo Arundellæ Comitibus, Henrico de Percy, Radulpho de Nevyll, Johanne de Grey de Retherfelde, senescallo hospicii nostri et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium xx^o die Septembris (1353) per breve de privato sigillo.

Et mandatum est tenentibus terrarum prædictarum quod eidem Abbati et conventui de prædictis triginta et sex libris decem et novem solidis et uno denario singulis annis prout moris est intendentes sint et respondentes, Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xi^o die octobris [1353.]

Per idem breve.

APPENDIX No. VII.

Notification of Edward III, that, on account of the negligence and bad rule of the Abbots of Flaxley, he had resumed charge of the Abbey, and had entrusted it to the Abbots of Dore, Bordesley and the Prior of Flaxley till further notice, 1335.

PATENT ROLL OF 9 EDW. III, PART 2, MEMBRANE 16.

De custodia Abbatie de Flaxleye propter incuriam Abbatis certis custodibus commissa ad voluntatem Regis.

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c., salutem. Sciatis quod cum Abbatia de Flaxleye quæ de progenitorum nostrorum quondam Regum Angliæ fundatione nostroque patronatu existit tam per incuriam et malum regimen Abbatum loci illius quam aliis adversitatibus et infortuniis variis his diebus tam miserabiliter deprimatur et bona Abbatie illius consumantur et diverfi-

mode dissipentur quod exitus et proficua dictæ domus ad sustentationem Monachorum et servientium domus illius et solutionem debitorum in quibus Abbas et Conventus dicti loci diversis creditoribus obligantur, necnon ad pietatis opera ibidem ordinata manutenenda non sufficiunt per quod de status dictæ domus desolatione et monachorum divina ibidem pro animabus dictorum progenitorum nostrorum et aliorum defunctorum fidelium celebrantium dispoersione ac eleemosynarum et aliorum piorum operum subtractione verisimiliter formidatur nisi remedium per nos super hoc celerius apponatur Nos statui Abbatiæ prædictæ compatiens et ejusdem relevationi volentes prout ad nos attinet providere Abbatiam illam cum terris, tenementis, rebus, redditibus, et omnibus possessionibus ad eandem Abbatiam spectantibus cepimus in protectionem et defensionem nostram specialem et custodiam Abbatiæ illius cum terris tenementis rebus redditibus et omnibus possessionibus prædictis commissimus dilectis nobis in Christo . . . Abbati de Dore, Abbati de Bordeleye et Priori dictæ domus de Flaxleye de quorum fidelitate et circumspeditione fiduciam reportamus Habendam quamdiu nostræ placuerit voluntati. Ita quod omnes exitus redditus et proventus terrarum, tenementorum et possessionum prædictarum salva rationabili sustentatione Abbatis Prioris et Conventus dicti loci et ministrorum suorum sine quibus Abbatia illa commode regi non poterit ad exonerationem debitorum suorum prædictorum et relevationem status ejusdem Abbatiæ maneriorum et locorum ad eam spectantium reserventur et eisdem relevationi et exonerationi per visum adjutorium et consilium aliquorum de majoribus et discretioribus dictæ domus prout sibi melius expedire videbitur applicentur. Et nolumus quod aliquis vicecomes, ballivus, seu minister noster aut alius quicumque in Abbatia prædicta, maneriis, grangiis aut locis ad eam spectantibus hospitetur, nec de bladis sœnis, equis, carectis, cariagiis, victualibus aut aliis bonis ejusdem Abbatiæ quicquam capiat seu asportet sine licentia dictorum Abbatum de Dore et Bordeleye, ac Prioris prædictorum durante custodia supradicta In cujus etc. Teste Rege apud Berewicum super Twedam xiiii^o die Octobris [1335].

APPENDIX No. VIII.

*Grant of Flaxley Abbey with all its appurtenances to Sir William Kingston,
by King Henry VIII, 27 March 1537.*

PATENT ROLL, 28 HEN. VIII, PART 5, MEMBRANE 19.

De concessione Willelmo Kyngeston.

Rex omnibus ad quos, etc., Salutem. Sciatis quod nos in consideratione boni veri et fidelis servitii per dilectum servientem nostrum Willelmum Kyngeston Militem ante hæc tempora nobis facti de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris dedimus et concessimus ac per præsentem damus et concedimus eidem Willelmo Kyngeston domum et situm nuper Abbatiae five Monasterii de Flaxley in comitatu nostro Gloucestriae auctoritate parlamenti suppressi et dissoluti, ac totam ecclesiam, campanile, et cæmeterium ejusdem nuper Monasterii necnon omnia domos ædificia, grangias horrea stabula, columbaria, hortos, pomaria, gardina, stagna, vivaria terram fundum et solum nostra infra situm, ambitum, circuitum et præcinctum dictæ nuper Abbatiae five Monasterii existentia et eidem adjacentia. Ac etiam dominia, maneria, et grangias nostra de Flaxley howse, Goodriche, Clymperwell, Walmore, Blechedene, Arlyngham le Monkyn, Rewardene, Newland, Parva Dean, Newenham, Pulton et Dymmok cum pertinentiis in comitatu prædicto ac dominium et manerium nostrum de Rochelbury cum pertinentiis in comitatu nostro Somersetenensi dictæ nuper Abbatiae five monasterio spectantia et pertinentia Necnon omnia maneria grangias, messuagia, cotagia, terras, tenementa, molendina, prata, pascuas, pasturas, boscos, subboscos, redditus, reversiones, servitia redditus et firmas tenentium, et firmariorum annuitates, feodi firmas, feoda militis, wardas, maritagia, escaetas, relevia, curias letas, visum franci plegii, ac omnia quæ ad visum franci plegii pertinent, perquisitiones, et proficua curiæ, warrennas, aquas, stagna, vivaria, communias, piscarias, libertates, jurisdictiones, advocaciones, præsentationes, donationes et jura patronatus ecclesiarum, rectoriarum, vicariorum et capellarum quarumcunque, ac alia jura possessiones rectorias appropriatas, et hereditamenta nostra quæcumque tam spiritualia

quam temporalia cujuscunque sint generis, naturæ vel speciei et quibuscunque nominibus censeantur seu cognoscantur in villis, campis, hamelettis et parochiis de Flaxley bowse, Claxhill, Cleve, Holle, Goodriche, Weston Clymperwell, Walmore, Northwood, Adcette, Elvyngton, Borsley, Denny, Mynsterworthe, Gloucestria, Blechedene, Arlyngton le Monken, Rewarden, Newland, Parva Dean, Newenham, Pultun et Dymmoke ac alibi ubicunque tam in dicto comitatu nostro Gloucestrensi quam in comitatu nostro villæ nostræ Gloucestriae ac in Rochelbury et alibi ubicunque in dicto comitatu Somersetenensi prædictæ nuper Abbatiaë sive Monasterii in jure ejusdem nuper Abbatiaë sive Monasterii spectantia et pertinentia adeo plene et integre ac in tam amplis modo et forma prout quidem Thomas Were nuper Abbas ejusdem nuper Abbatiaë sive Monasterii in jure nuper Abbatiaë sive Monasterii illius quarto die Februarii anno regni nostri vicesimo septimo aut antea omnia et singula præmissa cum suis juribus, pertinentiis, et commoditatibus habuit tenuit vel gavissus fuit et adeo plene et integre prout ea omnia et singula ad manus nostras ratione et pretextu cujusdam Actus de quibusdam Monasteriis Abbatiiis, prioratibus et domibus religiosis dissolvendis in parlamento nostro apud London tertio die novembris anno regni nostri vicesimo primo inchoato et deinde usque Westmonasterium adjornato et per diversas prorogationes usque ad et in quartum diem Februarii anno regni nostri vicesimo septimo continuato et tunc ibidem tento inter alia edita et provisa devenere et devenire debuere et deberent ac in manibus nostris jam existentibus et existere debent et deberent. Quæ quidem situs ecclesia, campanile, cœmeterium, dominia, maneria, terræ tenementa, et cætera omnia et singula præmissa, superius per præsentis concessa, cum pertinentiis sunt clari valoris centum quadraginta quinque librarum, quatuordecim solidorum et unius denarii et non ultra per annum. Habendum tenendum et gaudendum situm, ecclesiam, campanile, et cœmeterium prædicta, ac omnia et singula prædicta dominia, maneria, grangias, terras, tenementa, molendina, prata, pascuas, redditus, reversiones, servitia, possessiones, hereditamenta, curias letas, visum franci plegii, et cætera omnia et singula præmissa superius concessa, expressa, et specificata cum suis juribus pertinentiis et commoditatibus quibuscunque, præfato Willelmo Kyngeston et heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreatis, tenendum de nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris, in capite, per servitium militare videlicet per decimam partem servitii unius feodi militis ac per annum redditum septuaginta septem librarum et octo denariorum ad curiam augmentationum reventionum coronæ nostræ ad festum sancti Michaelis Archangeli omnino solvendum pro omnibus aliis servitiis exactionibus et demandis quibuscunque

proinde nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris quovis modo reddendo solvendo vel faciendo et ulterius de uberiori gratia nostra damus ac per præsentis concedimus præfato Willelmo exitus reventiones et proficua prædicti situs ac omnium et singulorum prædictorum dominiorum maneriorum terrarum, tene-mentorum et cæterorum præmissorum omnium et singulorum cum pertinentiis a festo Annuntiationis beatæ Mariæ Virginis anno regni nostri vicesimo septimo hujusque provenientia five crescentia Habenda eidem Willelmo ex dono nostro absque compoto seu aliquo alio proinde nobis heredibus vel successoribus nostris quoquo modo reddendo solvendo vel faciendo et alterius volumus ac pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris per præsentia concedimus præfato Willelmo Kyngeston et heredibus suis prædictis quod nos heredes et successores nostri eundem Willemum et heredes suos prædictos versus quandam Agnetem Smyth de quodam corrodio eidem Agneti pro termino vitæ suæ per scriptum sub sigillo conventuali dicti nuper monasterii dato et concessio de tempore in tempus exonerabimus acquietabimus et defendemus per præsentis eo quod expressa mentio &c. In cujus rei &c. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xxvijº die Marcii (1537) Per breve de privato sigillo et de data etc.

In the margin :

Vacat Irrotulamentum harum literarum patentium pro eo quod Antonius Kyngeston miles, filius et heres Willelmi Kyngeston Militis defuncti decimo die Februarii Anno regni Regis infra scripto xxxijº coram eodem Domino Rege in Cancellaria sua personaliter constitutus sursum reddidit has literas patentes in manus ipsius Domini Regis ibidem cancellandas ea intentione quod idem Dominus Rex alias literas patentes de omnibus et singulis maneriis et cæteris præmissis infra scriptis eidem Antonio Kyngeston et heredibus suis sub alia forma concedere dignaretur. Ideo irrotulamentum prædictum una cum literis patentibus prædictis cancellatur et dampnatur.

APPENDIX. PART II.
CARTULARY OF FLAXLEY ABBEY, CO. GLOUC.

INDEX¹

CARTULARIUM DE FLAXLEY.

CONTENTA ROTULI INCIPIENTE A FRONTE SUNT.

1. Redditus de Dimmoc.
2. Redditus solvendi a Monachis de Dene.
3. Redditus debiti Monachis de Dene.
4. Carta A . . . Abbatis Vallis Dose de terra de Climperwell.
5. Carta Rogeri Prioris Lanthoniæ de eadem terra.
6. Carta Gileberti de Monemuta de terra in Ope (Hope).
7. Carta Gileberti de quietancia.
8. Carta Willelmi de Braose Domini de Brechen de quietancia.
9. Carta Willelmi de Mineriis de decem acris terræ in Casthard.
10. Carta Henrici de Mineriis de alia terra in Casthard.
11. Carta Joannis Pichard de terra in Walemor.
12. Carta Hugonis le Petit de terra in Neweham.
13. Carta Gilberti Talbot de molendino in Ruddekesdale.
14. Carta Adæ de Blakeneia de terra in Neweham.
15. Carta Adæ de Blakeneia de redditu.
16. Cartæ Willelmi de Dena Regis Forestarii de terra in Castiard.
17. Carta Galfridi filii ejus de terra in Pulmeda.
18. Carta Galfridi de Dena de exclusa molendini Rogeri de Bosco.
19. Carta Adæ filii Fulconis de terra in Chekeshill.
20. Confirmatio Henrici de Mineriis de terra in Chekeshill.
21. Carta Philippi de Dunia de terra in Wadleie.
22. Carta Henrici de Chekeshill de terra in Littlemore.
23. Carta Roberti Tholi de terris in

¹ This Table corresponds substantially with the Index prepared by the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, which was privately printed by him, together with extracts from the Cartulary. But the abbreviations have been extended, and a few corrections have been introduced where it seemed necessary.

24. Carta Willelmi Nexæ de terra in Neweham.
25. Conventio inter Abbatem de Dene et Willelmum Heremitam de Herdelande.
26. Carta Rogeri filii Radulphi de Pultun de redditu.
27. Carta Hugonis Charke de terra quæ vocatur Eilifcroft.
28. Carta Ricardi filii de Willelmi de Erlingeham de terris in Cupleforerd.
29. Carta Ricardi de Erlingeham de terra in Erlingeham.
30. Confirmatio Willelmi patris Ricardi de Erlingeham de terris.
31. Carta Roberti Muschet de terra in Walemor.
32. Carta Roberti Muschet de terra in Linleg.
33. Carta Hugonis Cherke (Charke) de communa pasturæ.
- 33A. Carta Roberti de Maus quam fecit Gileberto de Dimmoc.
34. Carta Roberti de Maus quam fecit Gileberto de Dimmoc de terra in Bruerne.
35. Confirmatio Walteri filii Roberti de Maus quam fecit Gileberto de terra in Bruerne.
36. Carta Gileberti de Dimoc de terra in Bruerne.
37. Confirmatio Walteri de Maus de terra in Bruerne.
38. Carta Willelmi de Parcho de terra in Bruerne.
39. Confirmatio Walteri de Maus de terra in Bruerne.
40. Chirographum Roberti Capellani de terra in Neweham.
41. Chirographum Joannis le Tremongere de terra in Neweham.
42. Chirographum Joannis Aidani de terra.
43. Chirographum Rogeri Paris de terra in Gloucestria.
44. Chirographum Rogeri de Bosco de Aldeworde.
45. Chirographum Ernaldi Clerici de Dimmoc.
46. Chirographum Willelmi Kais Personæ de Dimmoc.
47. Confirmatio Abbatum H. de Gloucestria et A. de Theokesburi.
48. Chirographum Ricardi de Bosco de terra in Dimmoc.
49. Chirographum Willelmi de Monasterio de terra in eadem.
50. Carta Willelmi filii Gilberti de Erlingeham de terra in Erlingeham.
51. Chirographum Joannis filii Luveric.
52. Carta Walteri de la Barra de messuagio in Neweham.
53. Carta Hugonis Charke de terris A.D. 1195.
54. Chirographum Philippi de Dunie A.D. 1195.
55. Chirographum Rogeri de Bosco de terris A.D. 1201.

33 and 33A. In Sir Thomas Phillipps' printed Index these two grants which are separate, are included in one, apparently by a mistake of the printer.

56. Chirographum Willelmi Turc A.D. 1196.
57. Carta Moyfi de Redleia de terra in Ruding A.D. 1199.
58. Carta Nigelli filii Willelmi Hathewi de terris A.D. 1199.
59. Chirographum Galfridi Hugelin de terra in Walemor.
60. Carta Willelmi de Munsterword de terra in Gern et Westbury.
61. Chirographum Henrici de Chakehill de terra quæ vocatur Cumbesmedewe
A.D. 1199.
62. Chirographum Radulphi Crupard A.D. 1200.
63. Carta Adæ filii Fulconis de terra in Chekeshill A.D. 1201.
64. Carta Adæ filii Fulconis de terra in Chekeshill A.D. 1201.
65. Carta Hugonis Charke de terra quæ vocatur Wudelond A.D. 1201.
66. Carta Rogeri de Leinch de terra in Mideltun A.D. 1202.
67. Chirographum Rogeri de Bosco de terris A.D. 1201.

In dorso Rotuli continentur.

68. Redditus Ceræ.
69. Carta Jordani filii Radulphi de terra in Com. Wilton.
70. Carta Godefridi Mog.
71. Chirographum Rogeri Paris.
72. Carta Joscelini Clerici de terra in London vocata Cheringa.
73. Confirmatio Willelmi Marescalli.
74. Carta Magistri Jocelini.
75. Carta Osberni filii Walteri de Wich.
76. Redditus de Dimmoc.
77. Privilegium Papæ Celestini III de libertatibus Abbatix S. Mariæ de
Dene, 1192.
78. Literæ W. Herefordensis Episcopi universis Episcopatus Capellanis.
79. Privilegium Alexandri III Papæ de decimis pro Abbacia de Flexleche.
80. Catalogus librorum.
81. Carta Philippi de Burci de terra in Ragel.
82. Carta Philippi de Burci de terra in Ragel.
83. Confirmatio Willelmi filii Roberti filii Martini.
84. Carta Willelmi de Sancto Leodegario de terra in Ragel.
85. Confirmatio Willelmi filii Roberti filii Martini.
86. Carta Walteri filii Walteri de Ragel de terra in Ragel.
87. Confirmatio Roberti filii Walteri de Ragel.
88. Carta Walteri filii Walteri Sprot de Ragel.
89. Confirmatio Roberti filii Walteri Sprot de Ragel.

90. Carta Walteri Sprot de Ragel.
91. Carta Hugonis Hofate de terra in Ragelburi.
92. Carta Hugonis Hofate de terra in Ragelburi.
93. Carta Walteri Budicumbe.
94. Chirographum inter Monachos de Dene et Ecclesiam de Budicumbe.
95. Carta Willelmi de la Mara de terra apud Tukeliam.
96. Carta Ernaldi de Cutberleye de terra inter duos pontes Savernæ apud
Gloucestriam.
97. Carta R. Abbatis de Flexley ad Ernaldum de Cutberley.

No. 1.

REDDITUS DE DIMMOC.

Radus de Hulla viiis. iid.

Wills. de Dunhampton viiis. et de opere in falc. et in mefs.

..... iis. iiid. in autumpno.

Wills. de Soppegrave xixd. et pro parco de Haia debet ipsum claudere et iiid.
debet in aut.Terram quæ fuit Lefredi tenet Hugo Lamb, qui redd. iis., sed quietus est
quie fecit ferramenta.

Elwredus Wevereth xxd. et iiid. in autumpno.

Mabilia xiid.

Walt. Malcuvenant ad. S. Mich. iiid.

Gerardus iis. et iiid. in aut.

Galfridus Perfon vid.

Wills. de Cemiterio vs.

Haraldus viiid. et iiid. in aut.

Adam Sale xxxiiid.

..... Godchep vid. et ii dies in aut.

..... vid. et iii dies in aut.

Alured in the Velde xiiid. et i dies in aut. et post obitum suum terra
revertetur ad nos.

Ricardus Lefredi xxviid. et i dies in aut.

Ernaldus Clec xxxiiid. et iii dies in aut.

..... Bosco viiid. et ii dies in aut.

..... iid. et ii dies in aut.

..... Willi de Thalamo iiid. ad Scm. Mich.

Elured de Chadburn xxd.

..... iiid. et iii dies.

Walt. Hacheth i libram cimini ad fest. S. Ephelberti¹ (sic).*Summa redditus nri. de Dimmoc lviiis. iid.*

'N.B. All the above seem to have been partly erased and the following names and rents written by the side of them in a later hand, viz.,

¹ All the notes above are by Sir Thos. Phillipps.

Galfridus in Mora xviii*d.*
 Robt. Withorn viii*s.*
 Wmi. Tape Mustre¹ (*sic*) vs.
 Radulfus Wallensis iis. et vi*d.*
 Hug. Fal
 Adam Fab. xvi*s.*
 Symon Millecrofte xii*d.*
 Symon Sutor viii*d.*
 Roger Longus vs.
 Roger le Forester vs.
 Roger Roi iis. et viii*d.*
 Robt. Cipping xii*d.*
 Robt. Dives xiii*d.*
 Will. Roches xii*d.*
 Walt. le Charbuner xx*d.*
 L . . . iis.
 Godes iis.
 Galfridus Propositus² vs. and v*d.*

Redditus in Walemor.

Walt. le Hunte xxviii*d.*
 Roger North iiiii*d.*
 Anneis xii*d.*

Redditus Novæ Terræ.

Afehert iiiii*d.*
 filius ejus viii*d.*

No. 2.

[REDDITUS SOLVENDI A MONACHIS DE DENE.]

Istis debemus redditus annuatim in perpetuum.

Abbati de Chormayles, iis. ad fm. Sci Michis.
 Priori Lantonie, iis ad fm. Sci Michis.

¹ The above note is by Sir Thos. Phillipps.

² Præpositus, the Reeve.

Ex dono Johis. de Munemuta, dimid. marc. de terra in Hope, ad 4 term.

Christi Nat., Pasch., S. Johis., et S. Mich.

Wmi. Sacer. de Ruwordin *xii*d. in Assumptione.

Laurentius de Ruwordin *xii*d. in Assumptione.

Elyas de Ruwordin *vi*d. in Assumptione.

Odericus dux de Ruwordin *iiii*d. in Assumptione.

..... or Hawere *xii*d. ; *vi*d. in die Assumt. et *vi*d. in die O.S.

Adam filius Petri, *vi*d. in Assumptione.

Radus. frater ejus, *iiii*d. in Assumptione.

Alwredus frater ejus, *iiii*d. in Assumptione.

Thomas Spichfet *iiii*d. in Assumptione.

.....na de Castello Godrici, *vi*d. in annuitat. et ad obitum suum aliquam
cognitionem de catallis suis.

Wmo. de la More de Ros, *vi*d. in Assumptione.

Mabilia Monialis, *iii*d.

Matildis filia Dru. *iii*d.

Robtus. Balle de Walford *vi*d. ad Pentecost., et ad obit. suum, unum de
melioribus catallis suis.

Alex. de Sto. Briavel, clericus, quolibet anno 6 focc. Hæc pertinent ad
cantariam.

Roger Dun, et mater ejus, *xii*d. et unum cannoc. bladi.

Winus. focius ejusdem Rogeri, *iiii*d. ad S. Michel.—Isti manent apud Walford.

Hugo Muschet quolibet anno *id*. et ad obit. suum aliquam cognitionem de
catallis suis.

Adam Forestarius de Bikenor, similiter.

Ernaldus Ruffus, similiter.

Gilebertus Talbot *xii*d. in perpet. Cartam habemus ad lumen.

Roger de Bueville 4 cannoc. frumenti—ad hostias.

Rogerus Carpentarius de Dimmoc *ii*d.

Hugo de la Hulle *iiii*d. ad Purif.

Ricardus Faber de Sidebire, *iiii*d. ad Purif.

Adam le Orblowere *iiii*d. in die Annunc.

Robt. Granter de Monemut pro libra ceræ unde reddere solebat *vi*d. redditus,
dat. in perpet. terra de quod in Munemut ad lumen.

Wmi. de Bruneshoppe pater mi *xii*d. quolibet anno.

Osmundus et Gunnora uxor ejus, de Kenepet *vi*d. quolibet anno in Palmis.

No. 4.

CARTA A. ABBATIS VALLIS DORE DE TERRA DE CLIMPERWELL.

Sciānt præsentes et futuri quod ego A. dictus Abbas Vallis Dore et ejusdem loci conventus communi assensu concessimus patribus nostris Monachis de Dene in perpetuum virgata[m] terræ in Climperwell tenendam de nobis in perpetuum ita libere et quiete sicut nos eandem melius tenuimus de Priore et Conventu Lanthoniæ. Ita tamen quod illos tres solidos quos nos annuatim reddebamus Lanthoniæ Ecclesiæ prædicti Monachi de Dene loco nostro reddent singulis annis præfato Conventui Lanthoniæ pro omnibus servitiis salvo servitio Domini Regis. Nos autem dimittimus eis omne jus quod in prædicta terra habemus. Et cartam Prioris et Conventus Lanthoniæ eisdem Monachis reddidimus. Quod si Priori et Conventui Lanthoniæ non place[a]t ut a Monachis de Dene solitum censum percipiant nobis reddetur, et ut post eundem redditum canonicis persolvemus. Propter dictam autem concessionem nobis de Dene prædicti Monachi 40 solidos [dederunt].

No. 5.

CARTA ROGERI, PRIORIS LANTHONIÆ DE EADEM TERRA.

Rogerus Prior Lanthoniæ et ejus loci Conventus [universis] ad quos præsens carta pervenerit salutem. Notum sit vobis nos concessisse Monachis de Dora unam virgata[m] terræ in Climperwelle in perpetuum de nobis tenendam per tres solidos nobis annuatim ad festum S. Michaelis inde nobis reddendos quam virgata[m] Helyas Giffard Ecclesiæ nostræ in perpetuum dedit [in puram] eleemosynam. Hanc autem dedimus et concessimus supradictis Monachis in perpetuum [per dictos] tres solidos de nobis tenendam liberam et quietam ab omni servitio, excepto servitio regis. Hiis testibus Helya Giffard, Willelmo de Stantun, Eustachio de Will., Hugone Parmentario, Philippo Clerico, Leggi, Mauld de Lauda.

No. 6.

CARTA GILEBERTI DE MONEMUTA (HANC HABET SACRISTA).

Sciunt tam præsentēs quam futuri quod ego Gilebertus de Monemuta et Berta uxor mea et heredes mei donamus et concedimus sinceræ pietatis affectu Deo et Beatæ Mariæ et Abbatiæ de Dene in perpetuam eleemosynam pro salute animarum nostrarum similiter prædecessorum nostrorum quinque solidos de redditu molendini de Ope ad terminum mediæ quadragesimæ persolvendos ad emendum vinum ad divinum officium ibidem celebrandum et si aliquo modo prædictum molendinum, quod Deus avertat, deciderit prædicti quinque solidi persolvantur de gabulo prædictæ villæ de Ope. Hac tamen conditione ut quinque solidi de pretio vini Monachorum ad divina officia celebranda prius assignati pari et communi assensu totius capituli in reparatione librorum ponantur. Si quis autem in futuro hanc conventionem temerarie infringere voluerit, prædicti quinque solidi mihi vel heredibus meis revocentur [? revertentur]. Hanc autem donationem ut [in] perpetuum rata et illibata permaneat hac carta nostra munimine sigilli nostri corroborata confirmavimus. Hiis testibus Roberto tunc temporis Priore de Monemuta, Magistro Rogero Medico de Gloucestria, Jacobo de Monemuta, Willelmo de Colevilla, Roberto filio Radulphi, Willelmo de Marisco, Willelmo de Hereford, Ada de Blakeneia tunc temporis Seneschallo, Radulpho de Wissham, Ricardo Marmiun, Stephano le Norreis, Obeffune, Thudrico de Thibertun, et multis aliis et audientibus et videntibus.

No. 7.

ITEM CARTA GILEBERTI DE QUIETANCIA. [HÆC EST IN MANIBUS CELLERAI ET ILLA REG.]

Sciunt tam præsentēs quam futuri quod ego Gilebertus de Monemuta et Berta uxor mea et heredes mei donamus et concedimus Deo et Beatæ Mariæ et Abbatiæ de Dene in perpetuam eleemosynam pro redemptione animarum nostrarum et similiter prædecessorum nostrorum quietantiam de theloneo de omnibus rebus quas Monachi de Dena ad proprios usus suos emerint vel

vendiderint per totam terram nostram necnon de passagio et de omni consuetudine. Prohibemus autem ne quis eos inde vexare præsumat. Hanc autem donacionem ut in perpetuum rata et illibata permaneat hac carta nostra munimine sigilli nostri corroborata confirmavimus. Hiis testibus, Roberto tunc temporis Priore de Monemuta, Magistro Roger Medico Glocestria, Jacobo de Monemuta, Willelmo de Colevilla, Roberto filio Radulphi, Willelmo de Marisco, Willielmo de Hereford, Ada de Blakena tunc temporis Seneschallo, Radulpho de Wisham, Ricardo Marmiun, Stephano le Norreis, Obessune, Thudrico de Thibertun, et multis aliis vel audientibus vel videntibus. In perpetuum.

No. 8.

CARTA WILLELMI DE BRAOSA DE QUIETANTIA.
(HÆC EST IN MANIBUS CELLARII.)

Sciant præsentis et futuri quod ego Willelmus de Braosa Dominus de Brechen dedi et hac mea carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Flaxeleya et Monachis ibidem Deo servantibus pro salute animæ meæ et uxoris meæ Matildis de Sancto Walerico et puerorum nostrorum et amicorum et omnium antecessorum nostrorum quietantiam de tolneto et pa(ss)agio per totam terram meam ad tenendum de me et heredibus meis in perpetuam eleemosynam. Quare omnibus ballivis meis et hominibus firmiter præcipio ne illos Monachos vel homines illorum in aliquo super forissacturam meam injuste gravetis et laboretis, nec gravari et labori eosdem permittatis. Hiis testibus Willelmo et Philippo filiis meis; Joanne Richard; Ricardo le Hagan; Willelmo de Waldebof; Willelmo de Burh., Roberto de Burh., Waltero de Traveleg; Waltero de Evreus; Nicolao de Dammartin; Macci [? Marco] Præposito de Bergevenia; Roberto Præposito de Bergervenia.

No. 9.

CARTA WILLELMI DE MINERIIS DE ELEEMOSYNA.

Universis Sanctæ Ecclesiæ filiis tam præsentibus quam futuris Willelmus de Mineriis salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse et in perpetuam eleemosynam dedisse Deo et Abbatiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Dene decem acras terræ

sub Castpard (Casthard) et unam acram prati inter prædictam terram et proximum fluvium pro salute mea et heredum meorum et pro animabus antecessorum meorum et omnium amicorum meorum. Igitur ut Monachi prædictæ Abbatiae hanc eleemosynam liberam et quietam ab omnibus servitiis et consuetudine et exactione seculari a me et posteris meis in eternum possideant sigilli mei impressione confirmo sub testimonio Henrici filii mei, Rogeri [de] Westburia, Rogeri de Arden, Baderunis de Blecheden, Hugonis de Sancto Liger, Galfridi de Albo Monasterio, Walteri clerici, Huberti clerici, Nicolai clerici. In perpetuum.

No. 10.

CARTA HENRICI FILII WILLIELMI DE MINERIIS
DE ELEEMOSYNA.

Universis Sanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ filiis Henricus de Mineriis salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse Abbatiae de Dene eleemosynam patris mei sicut ejus carta testatur. Insuper dedi et concessi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ et prædictæ Abbatiae pro animabus patris mei et fratris mei et heredum meorum et pro salute mea et [antecessorum] meorum terram illam quæ est inter terram quam Willelmus de Dene dedit prædictæ Abbatiae et nemus desuper in perpetuam et firmam eleemosynam pro qua Sancti Monachi præfatæ Abbatiae solebant in singulis annis [mihi unum] bizantium persolvere. Ut autem hæc donatio mea in posterum rata maneat et inconcussa, hanc cartam meam sigilli mei suppositione confirmo et subscriptorum virorum testimonio Walteri Map, Willelmi de Dene, et Galfridi, et Mael' et Willelmi filiorum ejus, Rogeri Militis, Baderonis de Blachedun, Rogeri de Herderne. In perpetuum.

No. 11.

CARTA JOHANNIS PICHARD.

Sciant tam præsentēs quam futuri quod ego Joannes Pichard et heredes mei pro salute nostra et tam prædecessorum quam successorum nostrorum in pleno comitatu Glocestria, Hamelino Muchegros tunc temporis Vicecomite

loco Willelmi Mareſcalli, remiſſimus Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et Monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus quicquid juris clamavimus in terra de Walemor quam prædicti Monachi habuerunt et tenent. Prædicti vero Monachi gratia hujus remiſſionis noſtræ conceſſerunt nobis pro ſalute noſtra et parentum et amicorum noſtrorum unius Monachi ſuſceptionem in Eccleſiam ſuam ita ut in perpetuum uno decedente alius loco ejus ſubſtitutatur ſecundum noſtram representationem. Præterea ſub eadem condicione et conventionem præfati Monachi duodecim marcas argenti mihi dederunt et filio meo et heredi Willelmo unum bizantium. Ut hæc coventio et remiſſio rata ſit et inconcuſſa hanc præſentem cartam ſigilli mei ſuperpoſitione et fidei interpoſitione confirmo necnon et ſubſcriptorum meorum [? virorum] teſtimonio. Hiis [ſunt] teſtes Willelmus Mareſcallus, Henricus de Mineriis, Willelmus de Sancti Leodegario, Ricardus de Muchelgros, Nicolaus Avenel, Reinaldus de Gofintun, Milo Pichard, Willelmus heres ejus, Willelmus Poer, Radulphus Avenel, Rogerus nepos ejus, Ricardus clericus, Walterus de Aura, Robertus de Shlocterus [?], Galfridus de Littletona, Rogerus de Arderne, Galfridus filius Willelmi de Dene, cum multis aliis.

No. 12.¹

CARTA HUGONIS LE PETIT DE ELEEMOSYNA.

Sciunt præſentes et futuri quod ego Hugo le Petit dedi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus in perpetuam puram et liberam eleemoſynam pro ſalute mea et tam antecellorum quam heredum meorum terram meam in Neweham illam, ſcilicet, totam quam Seſtan Knif de me aliquando tenuit et eſt juxta foſſam Veteris Caſtelli: et ut hæc mea donatio in perpetuum prædictis monachis ratæ permaneat præſentem cartam ſigilli mei impreſſione confirmavi. Hiis teſtibus Milone fratre meo; Waltero de Aura tunc temporis Ballivo de Neweham; Luverico tunc Præpoſito; Rogero de Herderne; Roberto Toli de Gloceſtria; Moyſe de Redleia, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

¹ Cartæ No. 12 to No. 80 incluſive were not included in the extracts printed by the late Sir Thoſ. Phillipps at his private preſs. With the exception of No. 80, which is a catalogue of books belonging to the Flaxley Monks, and which appears to have been printed by the Royal Society of Literature, all the other documents, No. 12 to No. 79 incluſive, are now printed for the firſt time. The text is from the Tranſcript of the Flaxley Cartulary made by the late Sir Thomas Phillipps himſelf. A copy of this tranſcript was made for the author by Mr. T. Fitz Roy Fenwick of Thirleſtaine Houſe, Cheltenham.

No. 13.

CARTA GILBERTI TALEBOT DE ELEEMOSYNA. (HANC
HABET SACRISTA.)

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Gilebertus Talebot dedi et concessi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et Monachis ibidem Deo fervientibus pro salute animæ meæ et uxoris meæ Adelinæ et puerorum meorum et antecessorum meorum in perpetuam et liberam et quietam eleemosynam duodecim denarios annuatim de molendino de Ruddekefshall reddendos per ipsum in cujus manu molendinum fuerit ad festum Sancti Michaelis Ita quod prædicti Monachi nihil aliud possint exigere de me vel heredibus meis vel de illo qui molendinum tenuerit præter prædictos duodecim denarios. Ut vero hæc donatio rata sit et perpetua de me et de heredibus meis, eis præsentī scripto et figilli mei appositione confirmavi. His testibus, Drugone tunc temporis Vice Archidiacono, Johanne Capellano meo, Willelmo filio Hingani, Galfrido de Dene Ricardo de Capella, Ada de Felileia, Ada de la Forda et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 14.

CARTA ADÆ DE BLAKENEIA DE ELEEMOSYNA.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Adam de Blakeneia heres patris mei Jordani de Blakeneia devoto [corde] concedo Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dena et Monachis ibidem Deo fervientibus eandem donationem foldæ unius in Neweham quam prædictus Jordanus fecit prædictis Monachis. Solda autem illa est inter foldam Hivetenon et fabricam Johannis Fabri in Macello contra ostium Clementis. Et quia volo ut hæc donatio in perpetuum rata sit præsentem cartam figilli mei appositione confirmo. His testibus Waltero Persona de Aura, et alio Waltero de Aura Clerico, Hugone de Blipeflau (Blithesflau), Luverico de Neweham, Geri [?Geraldo] de Neweham, Rogero filio Hugonis et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 15.

ITEM CARTA ADÆ DE BLAKENEIA DE ELEEMOSYNA.
(HANC HABET SACRISTA.)

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Adam de Blakeneia et Basilia uxor mea pro salute nostra et heredum nostrorum et prædecessorum nostrorum dedimus et concessimus Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dena et Monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam eleemosynam duodecim denarios quos messuagium Willielmi W[o]decoc nobis et prædecessoribus nostris solebat reddere et duodecim denarios quos masnagium Galfridi Carbonarii nobis et prædecessoribus nostris solebat reddere. Ita singulis annis quicunque tenuerint prædicta masnagia ad festum Sancti Michaelis reddent Sacristæ prædictæ Abbatiae duos solidos ad emendum frumentum ad hostias faciendas et ad emendum oleum ad tres lampades ardentes coram tribus Altaribus ad omnes missas ibidem cantandas. Prædicti vero monachi nobis resignaverunt masnagium nostrum de Neweham quod illis prius dederamus et cartam nostram nobis reddiderunt. Si vero prædicta masnagia aliquo modo, (quod Deus avertat) deciderint, nos vel heredes nostri duos solidos annuatim prædicto Sacristæ ad prædictum terminum sive de Forgiis sive de aliis redditibus nostris restituemus. Et ut hæc donatio rata et firma in perpetuum permaneat præsentī cartā sigilli nostri impressione corroborata confirmavimus. His testibus, Willielmo de Dene, et Galfrido filio ejus, Willielmo filio Hingan, Waltero Clerico de Aura, Hugone de Blitheslawe, Luverico de Neweham, Geri[?] de Neweham et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 16.

CARTA WILLELMI DE DENA.

Sciant tam præsentēs quam futuri quod ego Willielmus de Dena Regis Forestarius, dedi et concessi Abbatiae de Dene et Monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram meam sub Castiard pro amore Dei et salute animæ meæ et prædecessorum meorum necnon et uxoris meæ et heredum meorum. Hoc idem concesserunt uxor mea Mathildis et heredes mei. Conventus vero prædicti loci concessit mihi et heredibus meis quod caritative retinebit monachum unum

acceptabilem et per me vel per heredes meos præsentandum pro salute mea et [heredum] meorum in perpetuum. Ita ut uno decedente alius acceptabilis per me vel per heredes meos præsentandus loco ejus suscipiatur. Ut hæc conventio rata sit et inconcussa hanc presentem cartam sigilli mei suppositione confirmo et subscriptorum virorum testimonio, Hi sunt testes. Gaufridus filius et heres meus, Michael Sacerdos de Blechedun, et Baderun de Blechedun, Rogerus de Erdern, Rogerus et Willelmus de Chekefille. In perpetuum.

No. 17.

CARTA GALFRIDI DE DENE, FILII EJUS.

Sciant præsentés et futuri quod ego Galfridus de Dene dedi et concessi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ et Monachis de Dene in perpetuam liberam et puram eleemosynam totam illam partem prati quam habeo in Pulmeda proximam gardino Henrici de Mineriis sicut ego et antecessores mei plenius et liberius eam tenuimus, tenendam et habendam de me et heredibus meis pro salute mea et tam antecessorum quam heredum meorum et præcipue pro animabus patris et matris meæ. Ut autem hæc donatio rata sit in perpetuum præsentem cartam sigillo meo confirmavi. His testibus, Henrico de Mineriis, Baderune, de Blechedun, Ricardo de Blechedun, Rogero de Erderne, Maelo et Willelmo fratribus meis, Willelmo filio meo, Alexandro de Dene, Ricardo filio Ranewin, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 18.

ITEM CARTA GALFRIDI DE DENE SUPER EXCLUSAM
ROGERI DE BOSCHO.

Sciant præsentés et futuri quod loquela quæ fuit inter Monachos de Dene et Galfridum de Dene super Exclusam molendini quod tenuit Rogerus de Boscho ex consensu utriusque partis terminata est in hunc modum, scilicet, quod ego Galfridus de Dene vel heredes mei vel aliquis alius qui de nobis tenuerit molendinum prædictum in perpetuum non removebimus Exclusam

illam de quâ lis fuit propius ponti Monachorum quam modo sita est, scilicet, xxⁱⁱ perticis longe a ponte Monachorum ad mensuram perticæ regis. Pro hac autem concessione et conventionem prædicti Monachi fecerint de propriis sumptibus superiorem exclusam quæ est propter inundationes facta [de novo] iterum eam reficient ex debito. Et quoniam nolo ut Monachi iterum graventur super hoc per me vel heredes meos vel per alium de nobis tenentem præsentem chirographo et sigillo meo prædictam conventionem confirmavi. His testibus, Henrico de Mineriis, Waltero de Aura, Rogero de Ardern, Willelmo de Heliun, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 19.

CARTA ADÆ FILII FULCONIS DE ELEEMOSYNA.

Sciant præsentem et futuri quod ego Adam filius Fulconis de Chekeshill filii Anketil cum bona voluntate et admonitione Isabellæ uxoris meæ dedi et concessi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ et Monachis de Dene pro anima patris mei Fulconis et matris meæ Edithæ et animabus antecessorum nostrorum et pro salute mea et uxoris meæ et fratrum meorum Durandi et Walteri in perpetuam puram et liberam eleemosynam tenendas de me et heredibus meis tres acras de dominicatu meo de Chekeshill videlicet Bune Wei juxta sepem tredecim seillones et unam Goram et duas forerdas quantum eadem terra extenditur et omnes hæc nominatæ terræ sunt pro una acra et dimidia. Et super aulam Marmiun et in Cubeworde quatuor seillones pro dimidia acra. Dedi etiam eisdem Monachis sex seillones Bunewei juxta dominicatum meum qui fuerunt de terra Ernaldi Fals (qu. Fabri) qui scilicet juxta terram Johannis Dispensatoris cum forerdis adeo longis. Dedi etiam eis illam partem meam prati apud swell ad finem haicii spinei Joannis Dispensatoris qui habet ex parte de West pratum Henrici Marmiun, et ex altera parte hominum meorum. Hæc omnia dedi prædictis Monachis habenda et tenenda libera et quieta ab omni servitio et consuetudine et exactione et loquela. Ut hæc donatio mea firma sit in perpetuum præsentem cartam sigilli mei impressione confirmavi. His testibus, Rogero de Westbiri, Baderune de Blechedun, Gaufrido de Dene, Ricardo filio Baderonis, Rogero de Arderne, Johanne le Despenfer, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 20.

CONFIRMATIO HENRICI DE MINERIIS SUPER SUPERIOREM
CARTAM.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Henricus de Mineriis pro salute mea et tam antecessorum quam heredum meorum concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et Monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram et omnem donationem quam Adam filius Fulconis eisdem Monachis dedit tenendam et habendam in perpetuum in omnibus libere et quiete et plenarie in perpetuam et puram eleemosynam, sicut carta quam præfatus Adam prædictis Monachis fecit, testatur. His testibus, Galfrido de Abenhale, Rogero de Westbire, Willelmo de Heliun, Rogero de Arderne, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 21.

CARTA PHILIPPI DE DUNIA DE ELEEMOSYNA.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Philippus de Dunia dedi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et Monachis ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute mea et tam antecessorum quam heredum meorum in perpetuam puram et liberam eleemosynam duas acras in prato et in terra arabili quas habeo in Wadleie liberas et quietas ab omni servitio et consuetudine ita quod ego et heredes mei adquietabimus prædictas duas acras tam de regali servitio quam de omni alio et eas contra omnes homines warrantizabimus et quia volo ut hæc mea donatio et concessio rata maneat in perpetuum præsentem cartam sigilli mei impressione confirmo. His testibus, Magistro Reginaldo, Decano de Hamme, Roberto Capellano de Munsterworth, Willelmo fratre meo, Johanna uxore mea, Editha matre mea. In perpetuum.

No. 22.

CARTA HENRICI DE CHEKESHILL.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Henricus de Chekeshill concessi et præfenti carta confirmavi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dena et Monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totum pratum illud quod Rogerus frater meus dedit illis in Littlemore in eleemosynam perpetuam tenendum de me et heredibus meis

ita libere et quiete et plenarie sicut tenuerunt illud tempore Rogeri fratris mei, scilicet, secundum latitudinem terræ Radulphi filii Eilwi sicut divisum est a prato meo per fossatum. Pro hac autem concessione et confirmatione dederunt mihi Monachi sex solidos. Hanc confirmationem fideliter observandam manu mea affidavi et præsentī cartæ sigillum meum apposui. His testibus, Rogero de Westbire, Rogero de Arderne, Moyse de Redleia, Willelmo de Heliun, Radulpho Venatore, Henrico de Walemor, Rogero de Bosco, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 23.

CARTA ROBERTI TOLI DE ELEEMOSYNA POST EJUS DECESSUM.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Robertus Toli pro salute mea et meorum dedi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et Monachis ibidem Deo fervientibus in perpetuam et liberam et puram eleemosynam terram illam quæ est inter terram Thomæ de Monemuto et terram quæ fuit Ricardi Sacerdotis de Chirchედun et est de feodo Johannis de Evreus ut eam habeant et teneant plenarie post dies meos per redditum tunc capitali Domino in die Sancti Oswaldi duorum denariorum et oboli et ad Hoccedei Abbati Sancti Petri de Glocestria quod et quarantena pro orto. Et ego in vita mea dabo de recognitione de eadem terra singulis annis Ecclesiæ de Dene unam libram ceræ in Assumptione. Præterea dedi eis terram meam ante Portam Castelli quæ est inter portam infirmorum Sancti Sepulcri Glocestriæ et aliam terram meam quæ proxima est et est de feodo monachorum Sancti Dionysii, ut eam habeant tam in vita mea quam post in perpetuam et liberam eleemosynam reddendo prædictis capitalibus dominis singulis annis quatuor denarios et obolum in Rogationibus. Ut hæc mea donatio in perpetuum firma sit et stabilis præsentem cartam sigillo meo confirmavi. His testibus Willelmo Burgeis, Ricardo Rufo, Ricardo filio ejus, Roberto Calvo, Ricardo filio Jordani, et aliis multis. In perpetuum.

No. 24.

CARTA WILLELMI NEXE.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Willelmus Nexē assensu filiæ et heredis meæ et Ernaldi generi mei dedi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ et Monachis de Dene in perpetuam et quietam eleemosynam soldam meam in Neweham duodecim

pedum in latitudine et duodecim in longitudine intra parietes et est contra foldam Luverici quam habet de Domo Hospitalis Jerusalem juxta foldam quam prædicti monachi habent ex dono Jordani de Blakeneia. Prædicti vero monachi ex gratia sua pro paupertate mea caritative mihi dederunt decem et octo solidos. Hanc autem donationem præsentī carta et sigillo meo confirmavi et infra appositum est sigillum Walteri de Aura tunc temporis Baillivi de Neweham in testimonio. His testibus, Luverico de Neweham tunc præposito, Willelmo de Staura, Ivone le Palmer, Geri ..., Ernaldo Fabro, et multis aliis in hundredo de Neweham. In perpetuum.

No. 25.

CONVENTIO INTER ABBATIAM DE DENE ET
WILLELMUM HEREDITAM.

Omnibus Sanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ filiis notum sit quod ego Ricardus dictus Abbas de Dene et ejusdem loci Conventus multis multorum petitionibus suscepi curam Capellæ de Herdlande in divino officio sustinendo in perpetuum curam etiam omnium rerum et possessionum et laborum Willelmi ejusdem loci Hereditæ, ad ejusdem Willelmi sustentationem et eorum quos secum habet nolentes per nos impediri bonum ejus propositum. Quo proposuit se in arctiori vita scilicet anachoritica ibidem includere pro stabilitate et pace regni et pro anima Regis Henrici a quo locum suscepit, pro salute etiam Ricardi Regis et pacificorum [benefactorum] suorum Ita ut præfato Willelmo omnibus diebus vitæ ipsius necessaria ministremus in victu, scilicet, et in vestitu quantum pertinet ad Religionem Inclusi. Quod si idem Willielmus prædicta omnia in manibus nostras manutenere non poterit quantum per licentiam Episcopi sui poterit ut ea nobis defendat curam adhibebit sicut pro rebus suis, et non interim ei necessaria ministrabimus. Si autem nullatenus potuerit in manus nostras [curam] prædictam revocare nos a prædictis conventionibus et permissionibus liberi erimus. Et ne per nos vel per successores nostros in posterum divinum officium in prædicta capella vel aliqua præscriptarum conventionum ducatur in irritum præsens chirographum sigillo nostro communimus. Testibus Domino Willelmo Herefordensi Episcopo cujus consilio et in cujus præsentia hæc facta sunt, et sigillo testificata. Teste etiam ejusdem ecclesiæ Ricardo Decano et Capitulo. In perpetuum.

No. 26.

CARTA ROGERI FILII RADULFI DE PULTUN.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Rogerus filius Radulphi de Pultun dedi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ et Monachis de Dene pro anima Comit̃s Willelmi de Warrewic et pro anima Comitissæ Margaretæ de Oilli et pro salute heredum eorum et pro salute mea et uxoris meæ Margaretæ et antecessorum et heredum meorum in perpetuam et puram eleemosynam quinque solidos de redditu de terra quam Gilebertus de Felda tenuit et Goduwinus de Pultun ante eum reddendos annuatim in quatuor terminis, scilicet, ad festum Sancti Michaelis quindecim denarios, ad festum S. Andreæ totidem, ad festum Sanctæ Mariæ in Martio totidem, in nativitate Sancti Johannis Baptistæ totidem, et de hoc redditu quinque solidorum eis fideliter reddendo in prædictis terminis præfatus Gilbertus eis fecit securitatem et quicumque prædictam terram tenuerit post eum faciet eis eandem securitatem juramento. Prædictam vero donationem ego et heredes mei contra omnes homines warrantizabimus. Quod si ego vel heredes mei de prædicta terra aliud facere voluerimus prædictis monachis alibi dabimus plenam valentiam antequam sint diffaisiati ne aliquid impedimentum vel damnum habeant de redditu quinque solidorum. Et hos quinque assignavi nominatim ad emendos pannos ad lectos pauperum hospitum. Propterea ego et Margareta uxor mea reddidimus nos vivos et mortuos prædictæ ecclesiæ de Dene, et corpora nostra ad sepulturam ubicunque obierimus. Et ut hæc mea donatio stabilis sit et perpetua de me et heredibus meis præsentem cartam sigilli impressione confirmavi. His testibus, Richerio filio Radulfi, Johanne Lupo, Waltero de Aura, Waltero persona de Aura, Roberto de Baioo, Waltero de Colestun, Hugone de Blipeflawe, Nicolao de Pultun, Rogero Pichot, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 27.

CARTA HUGONIS CHARKE DE ELEEMOSYNA.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Hugo Cherke cum assensu et bona voluntate Hugonis filii et heredis mei et Johannæ uxoris meæ dedi et concessi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et Monachis ibidem Deo servantibus pro salute

mea et tam antecessorum quam heredum meorum totam terram meam quæ appellatur Eilfiscroft cum illa forerda quæ proxima est a parte de North quam scilicet Luverithus de Neweham tenuit sicut aqua eam dividit, tenendam de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum et puram et liberam eleemosynam Ita scilicet quod ego et heredes mei in perpetuam warrantizabimus et adquietabimus prædictam terram ab omni servitio et consuetudine sicut puram eleemosynam nostram. Prædicti vero monachis receperunt me et meos in omnibus beneficiis ecclesiæ suæ tam in morte quam in vita sicut fratrem ejusdem loci et ad petitionem meam receperunt corpus meum in sepulturam et corpus filii mei si voluerit. Ita quod audito obitu meo venient propter me cum ecclesia parochiæ meæ habuerit sua jura de me. Pro hac autem donacione concedenda prædicti monachi dederunt filio meo Hugoni duos solidos et unam juvencam et ego et filius meus prædictus pariter affidavimus de omnibus prædictis donationibus sine dolo tenendis et ego præsentem cartam sigillo meo confirmavi. His testibus Baderune de Blehchefdun, Rogero de Westbiri, Galfrido de Dene, Willelmo de Boxa, et Ricardo fratre ejus, Arnulpho de Blakeneia, Luverico de Neweham, Ricardo filio Willelmi, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 28.

CARTA RICARDI FILII WILLELMI DE ERLINGEHAM.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Ricardus filius Willelmi filii Gileberti filii Milonis de Erlingham concessi et liberavi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ et Monachis de Dene duodecim seillones de terra mea, viz., quinque seillones in Cupleforerde et tres contra Maladeriam de Niweham extra Wallam et duos qui merchiant prato de Westmere et duos qui merchiant supra forerdam Petri de Wike ex una parte et ex altera parte supra West Walle Tenendos et habendos de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum in feodi firmâ liberos [et] quietos ab omni servitio et consuetudine et exactione Reddendo singulis annis mihi vel heredibus meis sex denarios pro omni servitio ad festum S. Michaelis. Ego vero et heredes mei prædictam terram præfatis Monachis contra omnes homines warrantizabimus et adquietabimus et pro hac consensione tenenda dederunt præfati Monachi mihi viginti solidos et unum bovem juvenem et unum pullum masculum trium annorum et agnos crispos xxxviii de introitu. Et ut hoc ratum et firmum permaneat dextera mea affidavi et

præsenti carta sigillo meo impressa confirmavi. Et pro hac pactione concedenda dederunt præfati Monachi Willelmo patri meo quatuor solidos et duodecim denarios ad suas botas emendas. His testibus, Rogero de Buivile, Willelmo filio Milonis, Rogero de Leinch, Roberto filio Bertrami, Ricardo filio Aeluredi, Hugone Cherke, Luverico de Neweham, Gerhi, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 29.

ITEM ALIA CARTA EJUSDEM RICARDI.

Sciunt præsentēs et futuri quod ego Ricardus filius Willelmi filius Gilberti filius Milonis de Herlingham concessi et dedi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et Monachis ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute mea et Mathildis uxoris meæ et prædecessorum meorum in perpetuam et puram eleemosynam illum feillionem de terra mea in Herlingham qui merchiat prato de Westmere, et unum feillionem de Grandi Acra quam habeo in Glefinero, in middel furlong qui proximior (*sic*) est Herlingeham et totam superiorem partem crostæ meæ divisam autem a superiori angulo grangiae meæ per medium usque ad gardinum Roberti Knivet totam usque ad viam superiorem. Similiter concessi eis introitum et exitum per inferiorem partem præfatæ crostæ absque omni impedimento vel contradictione sicut eis opus fuerit. Et hæc prædicta habebit et tenebit in perpetuum libera et quietā ab omni servitio et omni consuetudine et exactiōe et ego et heredes mei warrantizabimus et acquietabimus hæc prædicta contra omnes homines sicut puram eleemosynam meam. Ego etiam Ricardus et Mathildis uxor mea dedimus nosmet ipsos vivos et mortuos Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene ibique locum sepulturæ nobis elegimus. Et quia volui hanc donationem meam ratam in perpetuum permanere eam præsentī carta sigillo meo impressa confirmavi. His testibus Rogero de Buivilla, Willelmo filio Milonis, Rogero de Leinch, Roberto filio Bertrami, Ricardo filio Aluredi, Lewerico de Neweham, Geri, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 30.

CONFIRMATIO WILLELMI PATRIS EJUSDEM RICARDI.

Sciunt præsentēs et futuri quod ego Willelmus filius Gileberti filius Milonis pro salute mea et uxoris meæ Helenæ et tam antecessorum quam heredum meorum dedi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dena et Monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in perpetuam et puram eleemosynam duos feilliones de terra

mea in Herlingham, quorum unus est sub Berdun quartus in Crofta a parte australi, alter est in Westmere in Sidesfurlung inter seillionem Jacobi filii Dolfin et forerdam Rogeri filii Andreae, liberos et quietos ab omni servitio et consuetudine. Ita quod ego et heredes mei praedictos seilliones praefatis monachis warrantizabimus et contra omnes homines acquietabimus sicut puram eleemosynam. Dedi etiam corpus meum ad eundem locum in sepulturam Concessi etiam et confirmavi eis omnes conventiones et donationes quas Ricardus filius meus eis fecit. Ut autem haec mea donatio et concessionem meam ratae maneant in perpetuum easdem tenendae manu mea affidavi et praesentem cartam sigillo meo confirmavi. His testibus Rogero de Buivill, Rogero filio Ricardi, Roberto filio Bertrami, Gilberto filio Ernaldi, Lewerico de Neweham, Ricardo filio Aeluredi, Geri, Rogero filio Roberti, et Jordano fratre ejus, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 31.

CARTA ROBERTI MUSCHET DE CONVENTIONE.

Sciant praesentes et futuri quod ego Robertus Muschet cum assensu et voluntate Helenae uxoris meae et Roberti filii mei dedi et concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi Deo et Beatae Mariae de Dene et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus quinque acras terrae meae quas dudum dederam eis quarum tres et dimidia jacent per se et furlungum meum vertitur supra illas ; et una et dimidia sicut inter terram meam et pratum meum juxta Walemor quod Ernaldus de Chekeshill olim tenuit et est inter pratum Henrici de Chekeshill et pratum meum. Praeterea concessi eis tenendam de me et heredibus meis totam terram quam Ricardus Presbyter tenuit de me tam in Linleg quam supra vineam de Walemor Reddendo annuatim mihi vel heredibus meis quatuor solidos pro omni servitio salvo servitiis Domini Regis cum evenerit in terra quae fuit praedicti Ricardi sicut praedictus Ricardus solebat, scilicet, de redditu duos solidos ad festum Sancti Michaelis et duos solidos ad Sanctam Mariam in Martio. Praeterea remisi praedictis Monachis totum jus quod clamavi in quatuor acris eorum quae sunt juxta terram praedicti Ricardi quas clamavi in illis seillionibus eorum juxta terram praedictam supra vineam et totum jus quod clamavi in terra eorum quam tenet Walterus le Hunte. Ut haec omnia praedicta habeant et teneant libera et quietata ab omni servitio et consuetudine nisi quod prius quam dictam terram Ricardi [habeant] dabunt quatuor solidos et servitium

Regis, dederunt mihi prædicti Monachis pro omnium confirmatione et concessione tres marcas argenti et recepi de Abbate Alano viginti solidos Ita quod ego vel heredes mei prædictam terram vel pratum Monachis warrantizare per aliquam violentiam non poterimus rationabile escambium eis faciemus vel prædictam summam denariorum eis reddemus. Omnes prædictas donationes et remissiones et conventiones firmiter tenendas et defendendas ego et uxor mea H. et filius meus Robertus pariter affidavimus et ego præsentem cartam sigillo meo confirmavi. His testibus Domino Willelmo Abbate de Bordeley, Adam Cappellano de Hehhamstud Ricardo sacer[dote] qui supradictam terram tenuit, Roberto Tholi, Willelmo de Heliun, Rogero de Erderne, Hugo Wither, Rogero Wither. In perpetuum.

No. 32.

ITEM ALIA EJUSDEM ROBERTI MUSCHET DE ELEEMOSYNA.

Sciunt præsentis et futuri quod ego Robertus Muschet cum assensu et bona voluntate Helenæ uxoris meæ et Roberti filii mei pro salute nostra et antecessorum et heredum nostrorum dedi et concessi et hac carta confirmavi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dena et Monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram quam Ricardus Presbyter tenuit de me tam in Linleg quam supra vineam de Walemor sicut eam plenius tenuit Tenendam de me et heredibus meis in perpetuam eleemosynam, et liberam ab omni servitio et consuetudine nisi quod annuatim reddent mihi vel heredibus meis eundem redditum quem prædictus Ricardus solebat reddere, scilicet, duos solidos ad festum Sancti Michaelis et duos solidos ad Sanctam Mariam in Martio. Præterea confirmavi eis illas quinque acras quas dudum dederam eis Tenendas in puram et perpetuam eleemosynam quam tres et dimidia per se jacent et furlungum meum vertitur super illas et una et dimidia inter terram meam. Item confirmavi eis in eleemosynam puram pratum illud juxta Walemor quod Ernaldus de Chekeshill olim tenuit et est inter pratum meum et pratum Henrici de Chekeshill. Remisi etiam prædictis Monachis totum jus quod clamavi in terra eorum quam tenuit Walterus le Hunte. Omnia prædicta dedi eis habenda et tenenda in perpetuam eleemosynam et quietam ab omni servitio præterquam quod dabunt pro supradicta terra Ricardi Presbyteri quatuor solidos et prædictas donationes firmiter tenendas et sicut proprias terras

nostras pro posse nostro defendendas. Ego et uxor mea Helena et filius meus Robertus pariter affidavimus ; et ego præsentem cartam sigillo meo confirmavi, Ita tamen ut Monachi respondeant pro servitio Domini Regis. His testibus Ada Capellano de Hehhamstude, Ricardo Sacerdote qui supradictam terram tenuit, Roberto Tholi, Willelmo de Heliun, Rogero de Erderne, Hugone Wither, Rogero Wither.

No. 33.

ITEM ALIA CARTA HUGONIS CHERKE DE ELEEMOSYNA.

Sciant præsentis et futuri quod ego Hugo Cherke dedi et concessi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et Monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in perpetuum et puram eleemosynam communem pasturam totius terræ meæ averiis suis sicut meis propriis averiis et bobus suis cum bobus meis. Similiter idem monachi concesserunt mihi et heredibus meis communam suam averiis meis cum averiis suis. Hanc autem eleemosynam warrantizabimus ego et heredes mei in perpetuum prædictis monachis contra omnes homines et ut hæc donatio rata et firma permaneat præsentis cartæ sigillo meo impressa confirmavi. His testibus, Galfrido de Dene, Rogero de Westburi, Rogero de Erderne, et Petro filio ejus, Raderune de Blechesdun, et Ricardo filio ejus, et aliis multis.

No. 33. A.¹

CARTA ROBERTI DE MAUS QUAM FECIT
GILBERTO DE DIMMOC.

Sciant præsentis et futuri quod ego Robertus de Maus consensu uxoris meæ Salernæ et consensu Walteri heredis mei concessi et dedi Gilberto servienti Henrici Kais pro amicitia et suo magno servitio quod mihi fecit quatuordecim acras terræ feminabilis et tres acras et dimidiam prati videlicet de meo dominio sex acras terræ feminabilis quarum tres sunt in Campo de Refmes ac proximiores Tuckelega, una in Pirisfeld juxta Springwellam, et duæ acræ in Campo de Rinlega juxta fossam propiorem villæ. Item dedi ei totam terram quam

¹ This number as it stands is an additional number, No. 33, of the printed Index is as follows "Ditto Hugonis Cherke de communa pasturæ Roberti de Maws de terra in Tuckeleg" Carta No. 33 does not refer to Robert de Maws at all, and it is clear that two separate grants have been mixed up together.

Ricardus Yliun tenuit cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in bosco, in prato, viis, femitis, planis, pasturis Præterea dedi ei tres acras et dimidiam in Brademeda quas præfatus Henricus tenuit de me. Item dedi ei totam pasturam de Ombercrofte tenendam de me et heredibus meis sibi et heredibus suis liberam [et] quietam ab omni servitio excepto Regali servitio videlicet pro duodecim denariis annuatim reddendis pro omni servitio vid. ad duos anni terminos ad Sanctam Mariam Martialem sex denarios, ad S. Michaellem sex denarios. Hanc autem donationem et liberalitatem feci ei pro suo servitio nominatim pro duabus marcis argenti quas mihi dedit per partes, et præterea pro una tunica de persseburneta de tribus et dimidia ulnis quam dedit Johannæ filiæ meæ et [pro] uno peplo de seia [?serico] quem dedit eidem Johannæ et pro uno gladio quem dedit Waltero heredi meo pro suo consensu, et quia volo eum ore securum de me et posteris meis carta mea sigillo meo impressa corroboravi. His testibus, Thoma de Sancto Nicolao, Roberto Sacerdote de Thingeworde Henrico Kais, Ede... de Bares, Herberto de Ledene, Willelmo filio Uvenat, Erinaldo de Walesword, Gocelino filio suo, Johanni fratre suo, Galfrido de Breuwerne Regis Pincerna, Amisio de Tuckelega, Roberto filio Swein, Helia Kelneswombe, Johanne Clerico et toto Halimoto de Breuwerne.

No. 34.¹

ITEM ALIA [CARTA] EJUSDDEM ROBERTI GILBERTO.

Notum fit universis quod ego Robertus de Maus tradidi et concessi Gileberto homini Henrici Kais et præposito Gloucestriæ assensu uxoris meæ Salernæ et Walteri heredis mei et omnium heredum meorum totam terram quæ fuit Wimundi in Briwerne in prato in pastura in campo in vias in femitis et in omnibus (scilicet) pro servitio suo et homagio et pro una marca argenti et pro quibusdam calcaribus argenteis, Tenendam de me et heredibus meis sibi et heredibus suis liberam et quietam pro (ab) omnibus servitiis excepto servitio Domini Regis quod prædictæ terræ pertinet, Reddendo singulis annis duos solidos et sex denarios ad festum Sancti Andreæ Apostoli sex denarios et ad festum Sanctæ Mariæ Martialis sex denarios, ad festum nativitatis Sancti Joannis Baptistæ sex denarios, ad festum S. Egidii duodecim denarios. Quia hoc ratum et inconcussum volo fieri hac carta mea præsentī et sigillo meo

¹ This grant appears in the printed Index as "No. 34 ditto ditto in Brewerne."

confirmavi coram his testibus Henrico Kais tunc Præposito, Ede (?) de Bares, Reginaldo Capellano de Effelesworde, Ernaldo de Walesworde, Ernaldo de Effelesworde, Galfrido de Briwerne, Willelmo clerico filio Aluredi Albi, Roberto filio Swein, Amisio de Tuckelia, Waltero fratre Galfridi, Ricardo Sacrista Abbatiae S. Petri, Johanne Clerico filio Ricardi Draperii, et pluribus aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 35.

CONFIRMATIO WALTERI FILII ROBERTI DE MAUS QUAM
FECIT GILEBERTO.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Walterus de Maus dedi et concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Gileberto servienti Henrici Kais omnes terras quas idem Gilebertus tenuit de Roberto de Maus patre meo tenendas de me et de heredibus meis illi et heredibus suis ita libere et quiete in bosco et plano in pratis et pascuis in campis et viis in omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus per idem servicium quod Robertus de Maus pater meus prædicto Gileberto et heredibus suis confirmaverit, et sicut ei ejusdem cartæ testantur. Ut autem hæc mea concessio rata et inconcussa perseveret præsentī carta sigilli mei impressione munita præfato Gileberto et heredibus suis corroboravi. Et præter hanc concessionem et confirmationem dedit mihi præfatus Gilebertus duos bizantios. His testibus Thoma Pic Capellano, Willelmo Keis, Ernaldo Ketelb, et Herberto filio ejus, Ada filio Fulconis, Galfrido de Briuwerne, Amisio de Tuckeleia, Roberto filio Swein et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 36.

CARTA GILEBERTI DE DIMMOC QUAM FECIT NOBIS.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Gilebertus de Dimoc serviens quondam Henrici Kais dedi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dena et Monachis ibidem Deo servantibus in perpetuam hereditatem et liberam eleemosynam totam terram meam de Briuwerne quam habui et tenui de Domino meo Roberto de Maus et postea de filio et herede ipsius Walteri de Maus, mihi et heredibus meis

sicut cartæ eorum testantur. Ita quod prædicti Monachi singulis annis persolvent prædicto Waltero vel heredibus suis tres solidos et sex denarios pro omni servitio salvo servitio domini Regis videlicet octodecim denarios ad festum S. Michaelis sex denarios, ad festum S. Andreæ duodecim denarios, ad festum S. Mariæ in Martio et sex denarios ad nativitatem S. Johannis. Ut autem hæc donacio quam prædictis Monachis sicut heredibus meis feci rata sit in perpetuum præsentem cartam sigilli mei impressione confirmavi His testibus Willielmo Kais, Thoma Pic Capellano, Ricardo Clerico Castelli, Roberto Tholi, Ricardo Rufo, Ricardo filio Jordani, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 37.

CONFIRMATIO WALTERI DE MAUS QUAM FECIT NOBIS
SUPERIORIS CARTÆ.

Sciant præsentis et futuri quod ego Walterus de Maus concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi Monachis de Dena totam terram illam quam Gilebertus de Dimuc serviens quondam Henrici Kais illi dedit in perpetuam hereditatem et puram eleemosynam sicut carta ejusdem Gileberti testatur quam fecit prædictis Monachis totam, scilicet, quam tenuit et habuit in Briunwern primo de patre meo Roberto de Maus, postea de me et heredibus meis sibi et heredibus suis ut prædicti Monachi eam habeant et teneant de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum ut heredes ejusdem Gileberti ex concessione mea, Ita liberam et quietam ab omni servitio et consuetudine ab omnibus querelis et exactionibus sicut unquam prefatus Gilbertus eam melius tenuit et habuit et ut carta patris mei et mea eidem Gilberto testantur pro tribus solidis et sex denariis mihi vel heredibus meis annuatim solvendis pro omni servitio salvo servitio Regali. Et pro hac concessione et confirmatione prædicti Monachi dederunt mihi decem solidos et unam tunicam. Hanc autem concessionem et confirmationem in omnibus fideliter et sine dolo tenendam manu mea affidavi. Ita quod nulla arte et ingenio præfatum Gilbertum vel ipsos monachos gravabo in omnibus prædictis et præsentem cartam sigillo mea confirmavi. His testibus Jocelino de Walesword et Milone fratre ejus; Ada filio Fulconis et Durando fratre ejus, Henrico de Bares, Ricardo Rufo de Gloucestria, Roberto Tholi, Ricardo filio Jordani, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 38.

CARTA WILLELMI DE PARCHO QUAM FECIT NOBIS.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Willelmus de Parcho totum jus quod clamavi in terra quam tenuit jure hereditario Gilbertus de Dimuc quondam ferviens Henrici Kais de Roberto Maus in Briuwern, Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et Monachis ibidem Deo fervientibus quietum clamavi; Ita quod prædicti Monachi tenebunt terram illam de me et de heredibus meis in perpetuum liberam et quietam ab omni servitio quod ad me et heredes meos pertinet, salvo servitio Domini Regis, singulis annis reddendo mihi vel heredibus meis tres solidos et sex denarios, videlicet, ad festum S. Michaelis octodecim denarios, et ad festum S. Andreae sex denarios, et ad festum S. Mariæ in Martio duodecim denarios, et ad nativitatem S. Johannis Baptistæ sex denarios. Ita quod tenebunt terram illam liberam et quietam in pratis in viis in pasturis et in omnibus locis ad prædictam terram pertinentibus, sicut cartæ quas ipse Gilebertus habuit de Roberto de Maus et Waltero de Maus testantur. Pro hac autem concessione mea dederunt mihi prædicti Monachi duas marcas et dimidium. Præterea divinæ pietatis intuitu dedi et concessi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et Monachis ibidem Deo fervientibus in perpetuam et puram eleemosynam totam partem meam gurgitis de Bollewere quem gurgitem Walterus de Maus mihi dedit et carta sua confirmavit, et iter quod ad prædictum gurgitem extendit, et unam placiam ad faciendum molendinum unum ad ventum in capite de Pireforlong supra cheminum quod vadit ad villam. Hanc autem donationem et prædictam concessionem prædictis Monachis contra omnes homines ego et heredes mei warrantizamus, et ut hæc donatio et concessio mea futuris temporibus rata et inconcussa permaneant eam presenti carta et sigillo meo confirmavi. His testibus, Rogero de Westbiri, Roberto Achard, Waltero Wiberti, Roberto de Felda, Ada filio Fulconis, Ricardo Rufo et Ricardo filio ejus, Ricardo filio Jordani, Roberto Tholi, et multis aliis.

No. 39.

CONFIRMATIO WALTERI DE MAUS QUAM FECIT NOBIS
SUPERIORIS CARTAE.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Walter Maus assignavi et concessi quod Monachi de Dene servitium quod pertinebat ad me et heredes meos de

terra quam Gilebertus quondam serviens Henrici Kais tenuit jure hereditario de patre meo et me et heredibus meis in Briuwern sicut carta mea et carta patris mei testantur faciant Willelmo de Parcho cui et heredibus suis prædictum servitium totum dedi et concessi pro servitio suo et quietum clamavi. Ita quod mihi et heredibus meis de terra illa vel de pertinentiis suis in ullo respondebunt Monachi prædicti. Præterea donationem et concessionem quam idem Willelmus divinæ pietatis intuitu in puram et perpetuam elemosinam fecit prædictis Monachis de parte sua gurgitis de Bollewere et de itinere quod ad prædictum gurgitem extendit et de placia una ad faciendum molendinum ad ventum in capite de Pirefurlong supra cheminum quod vadit ad villam ratam et gratam habeo et presenti carta mea et sigillo meo confirmavi. His testibus Rogero de Westburi, Roberto Achard, Waltero Wiberti, Roberto de Felda, Ada filio Fulconis, Ricardo Rufo et Ricardo filio ejus, Ricardo filio Jordani, Roberto Tholi, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 40.

CHIROGRAPHUM ROBERTI CAPELLANI.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Ricardus dictus Abbas de Dene et ejusdem loci conventus tradidimus et concessimus Roberto Capellano filio Osmundi de Neweham illud soldagium in Neweham quod præfatus Osmundus dedit Ecclesiæ nostræ in eleemosynam perpetuam tenendam de Ecclesia nostra in feodi firmam sibi et heredibus suis in perpetuum. Ita scilicet quod heres ejus sit quemcunque ipse designaverit liber et quietus per duodecim denarios annuatim reddendos nobis pro omni servitio quod ad nos pertineat in duobus terminis, scilicet, ad festum S. Michaelis sex denarios et ad Sanctam Mariam in Martio sex denarios. Et idem Robertus fecit nobis securitatem quod prædictam terram nec dabit nec vendet nec escambiabit nec in vadium ponet nec ad alium locum religionis transferet, nec alio modo a nobis alienabit sine licentia nostra et heredes ejus cum sibi succedant eandem nobis facient securitatem. Hanc concessionem firmiter tenendam et warrantizandam præsentī chirographo confirmavimus. Sigillum vero nostrum propter perfidiam Judæorum non apposuimus. His testibus Waltero de Aura, Lewerico filio Sterman, Simeone tunc temporis præposito, Galfrido filio Radulphi de Dene, Ricardo fabro, et filio ejus Jordano, Aluredo filio Wimundi, Ivone le Palmer, et filio ejus Jordano, et Hundredo de Neweham. In perpetuum.

No. 41.

CHIROGRAPHUM JOANNIS LE IREMONGERE.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Ricardus dictus Abbas de Dene et ejusdem loci conventus dedimus et concessimus Joanni le Irmongere et heredibus suis terram nostram in Neweham quam habemus de Ernaldo Forestario quam et ipse habuit de Waltero le Mew et est tertia terra a flumine, tenendam de nobis in feodo firmam libere et quiete pro duobus solidis annuatim reddendis, scilicet, in Annunciatione S. Mariæ duodecim denarios, et ad festum S. Michaelis duodecim denarios. Ita quod ipse vel heredes sui prædictam terram nec vendent nec dabunt nec in vadimonium ponent nec escambiabunt nec alio modo ab ecclesia nostra alienabunt sine licentia nostra. Pro hac concessione prædictus Joannis homagium fecit Ecclesiæ nostræ cum juramento de prædicta conventionē ex parte sua fideliter tenenda et duodecim denarios dedit nobis in introitu et nos ei et heredibus suis hanc concessionem hujus chirographi divisione confirmamus. His testibus, Luverico tunc præposito, Geri, Rogero filio Hugonis, Ada le Flamene et pleno Hundredo de Neweham. In perpetuum.

No. 42.

CHIROGRAPHUM JOHANNIS AIDANI.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Ricardus dictus Abbas de Dene et ejusdem loci conventus concessimus Joanni filio Aidani tenendam de nobis sibi et heredibus suis in feodo et hereditate medietate(m) terræ nostræ quæ fuit quondam Agnetis liberam et quietam ab omni servitio quod ad nos pertineat per viginti et unum denarios annuatim reddendos scilicet ad festum S. Mariæ in Martio decem denarios et obolum et totidem ad festum S. Michaelis. Est autem illa medietas proximior terræ Galfridi filii Radulphi filii Galfridi. Pro hac concessione prædictus Joannes homagium fecit ecclesiæ nostræ et securitatem quod terram præfatam nec dabit nec vendet nec escambiabit nec in

vadium ponet nec ad alium locum religionis transferet nec alio modo ab ecclesia nostra alienabit sine licentia nostra, et heredes [ejus cum] ei succedant eandem nobis facient securitatem. His testibus Waltero de Aura tunc ballivo de Neweham, Luverico de Neweham, Geri, Simeone, Ivone le Palmer, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 43.

CHIROGRAPHUM ROGERI PARIS DE GLOUCESTRIA.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Ricardus Abbas de Dene et ejusdem loci conventus concessimus Rogero de Paris et heredibus ejus terram nostram in Gloucestria quam habuimus de divisa Henrici Kais et est inter terram Willelmi le Macecrer et terram Jordani le Saluer tenendam de nobis in feodi firman libere et quiete pro duobus solidis pro omni servicio annuatim reddendis in quatuor terminis, scilicet, in Natali Domini sex denarios, ad S. Mariam in Martio sex denarios, ad Natale S. Joannis Baptistae sex denarios, ad S. Michaelē sex denarios ita quod prædictus Rogerus vel heredes sui prædictam terram nec dabunt nec vendent nec escambiabunt nec in vadium ponent nec alio modo ab Ecclesia nostra alienabunt sine licentia nostra. Pro hac concessione prædictus Rogerus homagium fecit ecclesiæ nostræ cum juramento de prædicta conventionē ex parte sua fideliter tenenda et redditu nostro in suis terminis reddendo et heredes sui cum sibi succedant eandem nobis facient securitatem prædictam conventionem præsentī chirographo testamur et confirmamus. His testibus, Roberto Tholi, Ricardo le Rus, Roberto Calvo, Ricardo filio Jordani, Helya Præposito de Gloucestria, Radulpho Auri-fabro, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 44.

CHIROGRAPHUM SIGILLATUM ROGERI DE BOSCO.

(Alium habemus ad terminum.)

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Rogerus de Bosco post conventionem factam inter me et Monachos de Dene tempore A. Abbatis (?per quam) ego tenebam de illis tres acras illas quas Pater meus dedit illis in eleemosynam inter domum meam et Eshul et ipsi tenebant de me terram de Alefworde in

feodi firmam reddendo singulis annis sex denarios remisi domino Ricardo Abbati et prædictis monachis de sex prædictis denariis quinque denarios pro salute animæ meæ et meorum et pro una vacca cum vitulo [quam] mihi dederunt. Ita vero in perpetuum ipsi teneant de me et heredibus meis terram de Aldefword pro tribus acris prædictis et unum denarium annuatim reddendo. Remisi etiam prædictis Monachis omnem querelam de stagnis, fossatis et vivariis et removebo exclusam meam a ponte monachorum et sic eam locabo ut sine damno monachorum et ad voluntatem eorum componatur. Concessi etiam eis aſias suas in quarrería mea de Eshul secundum meum et consilium meum. Hanc conventionem in omnibus fideliter tenendam ego affidavi. His testibus Rogero de Westbiri, Willelmo de Munsterword, Galfrido de Dena, et fratribus suis Maiolo et Willelmo, Philippo de Dunia, Rogero de Ardern, Godfrido Cadel, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 45.

CHIROGRAPHUM ERNALDI CLERICI DE DIMMOC.

Sciant præſentes et futuri hanc esse conventionem inter Ernaldum clericum de Dimmoc et Monachos de Dene quod prædictus Ernaldus concessit Monachis decimas suas liberas et quietas de terris quas in parochia excoluerunt de Dimmoc propter duos solidos ad festum S. Michaelis singulis annis reddendos. Ut hæc conventio futuris temporibus rata habeatur legitimorum nostrorum testimonio eam confirmamus qui propriis nominibus exprimuntur; Walterus de Keteford, Ricardus de Bosco, Hucdredus Clericus, Svanus de Dunhantun, Hugo Albus et multi alii. In perpetuum.

No. 46.

CHIROGRAPHUM WILLELMI KAIS, PERSONÆ DE DIMMOC
POST ERNALDUM.

Sciant tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Willelmus Kais eandem conventionem quæ fuit inter Ernaldum prædecessorem meum personam tunc temporis ecclesiæ de Dimmoc et ecclesiam de Dene cum prædicta ecclesia firmam et inconcussam habeo. Forma autem conventionis hæc fuit quod,

scilicet, prædictus Ernaldus concessit ecclesiæ de Dena decimas suas liberas et quietas de terris quas Monachi in parochia de Dene excoluerunt propter duos solidos ad festum S. Michaelis reddendos. Ut autem hæc conventio in posterum rata maneat [et] inconcussa eam hujus chirographi divisione et subscriptorum virorum testimonio confirmo Galfridi tunc temporis Capellani de Dimmoc, Walteri filii Hugonis, Ricardi de Bosco, Ernaldi de Keteford, Joannis Burgeis, Ernifii, Thomae Pic, Roberti, Nicolai, Capellanorum de Gloucestria, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 47.

CONFIRMATIO DUORUM PRÆSCRIPTORUM CHIROGRAPHORUM
DE DIMMOC.

Universis Sanctæ Matris ecclesiæ filiis ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit H. de Gloucestria et A. de Theokesbiria Dei gratia Abbates salutem in Christo. Fraternitati vestræ notum fieri volumus quod cum causa quæ vertebatur inter Monachos de Dene et Willelmum Kais personam de Dimoc super decimis terrarum quas iidem Monachi excolunt in parochia de Dimoc a Domino Papa Clemente tertio nobis commissa est et dicenda hoc fine conquievit: Abbas, videlicet, et Monachi de Dene persolvent annuatim duos solidos jam dicto Willelmo pro prenominitis decimis ad festum S. Michaelis sicut prædecessori suo Arnaldo solvere consueverunt. Ut autem hæc conventio in posterum rata maneat et inconcussa eam auctoritate nobis a Summo Pontifice in hac causa commissa confirmamus et sigillorum nostrorum appositione communimus.

No. 48.

CHIROGRAPHUM RICARDI DE BOSCO IN DIMMOC.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus dictus Abbas de Dene et ejusdem loci conventus concessimus Ricardo de Bosco quatuor acras de terra nostra in Dimoc de effartis nostris illas, scilicet, quæ jacent inter terram prædicti Ricardi et boscum nostrum contra messuagium Beulsi ex alia parte viæ Tenendas de nobis omnibus diebus vitæ suæ liberas et quietas ab omni servitio et consuetudine præter servitium Domini Regis pro octo denariis annuatim reddendis

in quatuor terminis per quatuor partes et pro fidelitate consilii et auxilii quam nobis promisit in principio hujus concessionis. Quod si heres prædicti Ricardo tantum nobis sciverit ut nobis acceptus sit citius ei prædictam terram concedemus quam alio. Ut hæc nostra concessio ei rata sit omnibus diebus [vitæ] ejus hanc concessionem præsentī chirographi testificamus et confirmamus. His testibus Rogero de Ledentun, Henrico de Ledintun, Simone Clerico, Thurbno tunc præposito, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 49.

CHIROGRAPHUM WILLELMI DE MONASTERIO DE DIMMOC.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Ricardus dictus Abbas de Dene et ejus loci conventus concessimus Willelmo de Monasterio homini nostro de Dimoc illam mensuram quæ est inter cæmeterium et aquam cum crofta adjacente et prato tenendam de nobis liberam et quietam omnibus diebus vitæ suæ ab omni servitio et consuetudine salvo servitio Domini Regis Reddendo annuatim duos solidos et sex denarios pro quatuor terminis. Concedimus etiam ei sub eadem libertate acram unam in Seilesfeld pro tribus denariis. Pro hac concessione prædictus Willelmus dedit nobis dimidiam marcam et nos eam præsentī chirographo confirmamus. His testibus, Galfrido Capellano de Dimoc, et Simone alumno ejus, Hugone Morker, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 50.

ITEM ALIA CARTA WILLELMI FILII GILBERTI DE ERLINGHAM.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Willelmus filius Gilberti filius Milonis de Erlingham dedi et præsentī carta confirmavi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et Monachis de Dene pro salute meâ et Hyla (Hylariæ qu) uxoris meæ et pro anima Ricardi filii mei et tam antecessorum quam heredum meorum in perpetuam et puram eleemosynam duos feillones de terra mea in Herlingham quorum unus est sub Berdun quartus[?] in cultura a parte australi alter in Westmers in Sudefurlong inter feillonem Jacobi filii Dolfini et forerdam Rogeri filii Andreæ, Dedi etiam eis dimidiam acram meam in Glefmers cum alia una parte ejusdem acrae quam Ricardus filius meus eis dedit sicut ejus

carta testatur Et item unum seillonem in Wrplefwei et necnon illum seillonem qui merchiat prato de Westmers quem prædictus Ricardus filius meus eis dedit. Et hæc prædicta habebunt et tenebunt libera et quieta ab omni servitio et consuetudine et exactione seculari. Concessi etiam eis et confirmavi omnes conventiones et donationes de illis terris de quibus reddebant annuatim sex denarios eidem Ricardo filio meo sicut carta ejus testatur scilicet de quinque seillonibus in Cuple-forerd et tres contra maladeriam de Neweham extra Wallam et duos qui merchiant prato de Westmers et duos qui merchiant super forer dam Petri de Wike ex una parte et ex altera parte super Westwalle. Ita quod reddent eisdem sex denarios mihi vel heredibus meis ad festum S. Michaelis singulis annis. Et ego et heredes mei omnia prædicta warrantizabimus eis contra omnes homines et acquietabimus ab omni servitio. Quod si aliqua prædictarum terrarum venerit in dotem Helæ uxoris meæ vel Matildis uxoris Ricardi filii mei ego vel heredes mei escambium eis faciemus ad plenam valentiam ante quam Monachi diffaisiantur. Et pro his concessionibus et donationibus et conventionibus et earum confirmatione prædicti Monachi dederunt mihi unum equum cum plenario harnasio et duos boves et Edithæ filiæ et heredi meæ unam juveneam pregnantem in testimonio voluntariæ concessionis suæ. Ut hæc mea donatio rata sit in perpetuum præsentem cartam sigillo meo confirmavi. Et ego et Editha filia mea et heres de prædictis omnibus tenendis et warrantizandis affidavimus. His testibus Rogero de Buivilla, Rogero filio Ricardi de Lench, Radulpho Walense, Simeone tunc præposito de Neweham, Thuverico, Geri, Ivone le Paumer, Rogero le Venur, Rogero de Bolleia et Galfrido fratre ejus, et multis aliis. In perpetuum.

No. 51.

CHIROGRAPHUM JOANNIS FILII LUVERICH.

Sciant præsentis et futuri quod ego Ricardus dictus Abbas de Dene et conventus ejusdem loci concessimus et tradidimus Joanni filio Luverich fratris Faremonis terram illam quam idem Faremon dedit domui nostræ in eleemosynam tenendam et habendam sibi et heredibus suis in perpetuum Reddendo inde singulis annis duodecim denarios ad duos terminos anni, ad S. Mariam in Martio sex denarios, ad S. Michaellem sex denarios. Et pro hac concessione prædictus Joannes de eadem terra homagium fecit ecclesiæ nostræ et securitatem quod præfatam terram non dabit nec vendet nec escambiabit nec in

vadium ponet nec ad alium locum religionis transferet, nec alio modo ab ecclesia nostra alienabit sine licentia nostra, et heredes cum [ei] succedant eandem etiam nobis facient securitatem. Tamen idem Joannes vel heredes ejus hanc eandem terram tenebit liberam et quietam ab omni servitio quod ad nos pertinet salvo Domini Regis servitio. His testibus, Roberto Muschet, Ada filio Fulconis, Luverico de Neweham, Simeone tunc præposito, Ada Flandrense, Ricardo filio Willelmi, Ricardo filio Aluredi, Waltero le Karl, Waltero filio Walteri Corviferii (qu. pro Cerevisarii—a brewer) et multis aliis.

No. 52.

CARTA WALTERI DE LA BARRA.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Ricardus dictus Abbas de Dene et ejusdem loci conventus concessimus Waltero de la Barra quoddam messuagium in Neweham illud, scilicet, quod Rogerus de Boyville dedit ecclesiæ nostræ in perpetuam eleemosynam et est juxta terram quæ fuit quondam Sevari Palmer, Tenendum de nobis sibi et heredibus suis in feodo et hereditate liberum et quietum ab omni servitio quod ad nos pertineat pro duobus solidis annuatim reddendis (scilicet) in Annunciatione Sanctæ Mariæ duodecim denarios et ad festum Sancti Michaelis duodecim denarios. Pro hac autem concessione prædictus Walterus homagium fecit ecclesiæ nostræ et securitatem quod terram præfatam, scilicet, messuagium nec dabit nec vendet nec escambiabit nec in vadimonium ponet nec ad alium locum religionis transferet nec alio modo ab ecclesia nostra alienabit sine licentia nostra et heredes cum ei succedant eandem nobis facient securitatem, et duodecim denarios nobis de introitu. Hanc concessionem firmiter tenendam et warrantizandam præsentī chirographo confirmavimus. Sigillum vero nostrum proper perfidiam Judæorum non apposuvimus. His testibus, Waltero Clerico de Aura, Ricardo filio Willelmi, Ricardo filio Aluredi, et Jordano filio ejus, Joanne filio Aidani, Ivone Palmer, Nicolao filio ejus, et multis aliis in Hundredo de Neweham.

No. 53.

CARTA HUGONIS CHARKE PRIMA EX CONVENTIONE
AD TERMINUM.

(Alias duas habemus ex eleemosyna.)

Sciant præsentēs ex futuri quod ego Hugo Charke assensu uxoris meæ Johannæ et filii et heredis mei Hugonis tradidi in vadimonium Monachis de

Dene totam terram meam quæ vocatur Wudelond cum hominibus qui in ea sunt et totum Eilfiscroft et totum Torfthalle exceptis tribus acris et excepta terra quam Luveticus tenet et totam terram de hida quam Ernaldus Carpentarius tenuit exceptis tribus acris Tenendas de me et heredibus meis tam libere sicut ego eas liberius tenui et quietas ab omni servitio excepto regali servitio usque ad terminum duodecim annorum sumpto initio ab anno Incarnationis Dominicæ millesimo centesimo nonagesimo quinto ad festum S. Michaelis pro sex marcis quas mihi prædicti Monachi in principio hujus conventionis commodaverunt et præter hæc pro decem solidis quos mihi annuatim solvent ex redditu duobus terminis, scilicet, in Annunciatione S. Mariæ et in festo S. Michaelis ita quod in fine duodecim annorum terræ ad me non revertentur antequam sex marcas eis reddiderim. Quod si circa præcedentem Hoccedei inquisitus ab eis vel præmuniens eos ad subsequenter terminum duodecim annorum eis sex marcas reddere non potero ad illam Hoccedei terram waretabunt et sequens fructus eorum erit ... tamdiu suo prædicta convencionem et libertate et redditu decem solidorum eas tenebunt donec eis sex marcas reddiderim. Quod si infra hunc terminum deceffero eis ipsam conventionem heres meus tenebit de eisdem terris. Vel si aliquo casu illas prenominatas terras warrantizare non poterit de aliis ad penam valentiam eandem conventionem antequam monachi sint diffaisiati. Ut hæc conventio rata sit et sine dolo servata uxor mea Jo[anna] recepit a Monachis unum bizantium et filius meus H. unam tunicam in testimonium assensus eorum et ego manu mea affidavi et præsentem cartam sigillo meo confirmavi. His testibus Domina mea Berta de Monemuta, Ada de Blakeneia, Willelmo de Munsterworth, Galfrido de Dene, Willelmo de Bosceliva, Rogero, Ricardo et Jacobo, fratribus ejus, Willelmo de Staure, Rogero de Herderne, Helia de Rudel[eia?], Waltero Bleith, et multis aliis. (Ad terminum).

No. 54.

CHIROGRAPHUM PHILIPPI DE DUNIE SIGILLATUM.

(Et Cartam habemus ex eleemosyna.)

Anno ab Incarnatione Domini millesimo centesimo nonagesimo quinto ad festum Sancti Michaelis facta est hæc conventio inter Philippum de Dunie et Monachos de Dene, scilicet, quod ego Philippus de Dunia liberavi Monachis de Dene in vadiimonium totam terram meam quam habeo in parvo Marisco

et totum forlongum meum de Welipulle, et totum Cubewordin, et unam acram juxta quam tenditur super montem et octo feillones in monte de Walemore, et totam terram meam quam habeo in Wadeleia, cum prato quod ibidem habeo, tenendas de me et heredibus meis liberas [et] quietas ab omni servitio et consuetudine tamdiu donec prædicti Monachi de qualibet illarum terrarum perceperint octo fructus, et de prato duodecim pro quatuor marcis quas mihi dederunt prædicti Monachi in principio hujus conventionis. Ita quod quælibet terrarum illarum ad me vel heredes meos quiete revertetur cum prædicti Monachi octo fructus suos perceperint præter pratum quod dabit eis duodecim. Et in fine duodecim annorum quatuor marcæ quas a Monachis accepi mihi quiete remanebunt. Quod si infra prædictum terminum decessero et aliqua illarum terrarum inciderit in dotalem uxoris meae heredes mei illam terram prædictis Monachis eschambiabunt ad plenam valentiam, antequam prædicti Monachi sint dissaisiati. Hanc autem conventionem in omnibus fideliter sine dolo tenendam et contra omnes homines warrantizandam ego et heres meus Willelmus et filii mei Ricardus et Philippus affidavimus et ego præfens chirographum figillo meo confirmavi et Monachi ex parte sua suum sigillum apposuerunt. His testibus, Baderune de Blechedune, Rogero de Westbiri, Willelmo de Munsterword, Moyse de Rodleia, Roberto de Baieus, Rogero de Erderne, Waltero Map, Henrico de Mineris, Randolpho de Salewerpe, Willelmo de Heliun, Willelmo filio Ernewi, Hugone de Gerne, Ricardo filio Ranewin, et Reginaldo fratre ejus, Golefr' Cadel, Radulpho Venatore, Joanne Dispensatore, Willelmo de Walemore, et multis aliis.

No. 55.

CHIROGRAPHUM SIGILLATUM ROGERI DE BOSCO.

(Alterum habemus ex conventionem in perpetuum.)

Sciant præsentem et futuri quod ego Rogerus de Bosco consensu Margaretæ uxoris meæ tradidi Monachis de Dene per manum fratris Ricardi de Molendino sex acras terræ feminatoriæ nostræ et totum pratum meum in medio campi qui est juxta domum meam, videlicet, unam acram in Cleilega et alteram in Whitelega quæ vertit supra priorem acram, tertiam sub Eileshulle in eodem campo, quartam in Eishfeld, quintam in longa terra, sextam supra caput prati

juxta rivum, Tenendas de me vel heredibus meis liberas et quietas ab omni servitio et omnibus consuetudinibus usque ad terminum viginti annorum, videlicet, pro sexdecim solidis quos ipse dederunt mihi de introitu, et præterea reddendo singulis annis duodecim denarios de redditu pro omnibus rebus ad duos anni terminos, ad S. Mariam in Martio sex denarios, ad S. Michaelis sex denarios, et in fine prefatorum viginti annorum piam ego vel heres meus terram meam cum prato solutam et quietam, Tali pacto quod ego vel heres meus interim warrantizabo præfatam [terram eis]dem monachis et stabo pro eadem terra cum prato contra omnes homines vel feminas. Et si ego infra terminum præfatum viginti annorum decessero et eadem terra vel pars illius terræ et pratum contigerit Margaretæ uxori meæ ad partem dotis suæ heres meus equivalentem terram de suo eidem Margaretæ tradet vel finem pro se faciet ut Monachi suam sæpeditam terram et pratum in pace teneant usque ad terminum prædictum suum et hanc prædictam terram et pratum tradidi eis ad festum S. Michaelis Anno Incarnationis Dominicæ millesimo ducentesimo primo et hoc totum affidavi sine malo ingenio tenendam. Ego et Margareta uxor mea volentes quod heredes nostri hoc idem fide sua firmiter teneant et ut securiore sint prædicti Monachi ut super hoc non implacentur chirographo meo sigillo meo impresso hoc totum eis confirmavi. His testibus Galfrido de Abbenhale, Rogero de Arderne, Hugone Cherke, Ricardo filio Hugonis militis, et multis aliis. (Ad terminum).

No. 56.

CHIROGRAPHUM WILLELMI TURC SIGILLATUM.

Sciant præsentis et futuri quod ego Willelmus Turc assensu et voluntate M. uxoris meæ et heredum meorum invadiavi Monachis de Dene pro catallis quæ ab eis accepi illam virgatam terræ meæ totam quam Eilevinus le Mercer aliquando tenuit et Henricus Calvus post eum Tenendam de me et heredibus meis liberam et quietam ab omni servitio et consuetudine decem annis sumpto initio ab festo S. Michaelis quod fuit anno ab Incarnatione Domini millesimo centesimo nonagesimo sexto. Ita quod ad Hoccedei ante decimum cropum ego vel heredes mei recipiemus warectum et prædicta terra omnino libera et quietata post illam rasuram revertetur ad nos. Hanc conventionem in omnibus fideliter et sine dolo tenendam ab omni servitio liberandam et contra omnes

homines warrantizandam ego et filius et heres meus et uxor mea affidavimus et ego eandem præfenti chirographo et sigillo meo confirmavi. His testibus, Roberto de Doudswell, Osberto de Sciptun, Brico (qu. Henrico) de Hagenep, et Rogero de Hagen[ep], et aliis. (Ad terminum.)

No. 57.

CARTA MOYSIS DE REDLEIA.

Sciant præfentes et futuri quod ego Moyfes de Redleia assensu et voluntate Margaretæ uxoris meæ et heredum meorum Henrici et Radulphi invadiavi monachis de Dene tres acras terræ in Ruding sicut sunt divisæ, scilicet, duodecim feillones qui simul tenduntur usque ad viam et tres alios per se et item unum per se Tenendas de me et heredibus meis liberas et quietas ab omnibus fervitiis pro decem solidis et sex denariis quos mihi præ manibus dederunt. Has tres acras receperunt ad festum S. Joannis Baptistæ proximum post coronationem Joannis Regis non warectatas et tenebunt eas sex annis scilicet ad quatuor cropos et reddent eas non warectatas. Hanc conventionem in omnibus fideliter tenendam ego manu mea affidavi et hac carta confirmavi et Margareta uxor mea et filii mei similiter affidaverunt quicquid de me contingat His testibus Michaeli Capellano, Rogero de Westbiri, Rogero de Herderne, Willelmo de Heliun, Ricardo de Clive, Rogero de Heidun, et multis aliis. (Ad terminum.)

No. 58.

CARTA NIGELLI HAPEWI (HATHEWI).

Sciant præfentes et futuri quod ego Nigellus filius Willelmi Hapewi cum voluntate et concessione [consensu] Sarre uxoris meæ invadiavi Monachis de Dene totum pratum meum quod habeo in Marisco tenendum quinque annis ut jus inde recipiant quinque falcationes et dimidium, fœnum sexti annis pro viginti solidis quos mihi præ manibus dederunt. Hanc conventionem feci cum prædictis monachis ad festum S. Michaelis proximum post coronationem Joannis Regis et post illud festum habebit prædictas falcationes Et cum suum

plenum habuerunt monachis pratum meum omnino quietum ad me revertetur, Ut hæc conventio firmiter teneatur ego manu mea affidavi et præfenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Teste et plegio Roberto Muschet, testibus etiam Gileberto Capellano de St. Briavelli, Joanne le Blunt, Roberto juvene Muschet, Willelmo Alexandro Clerico, Hugone Wiper (Wither), et multis aliis. (Ad terminum).

No. 59.

CHIROGRAPHUM GALFRIDI HUGELIN.

Hæc est conventio facta inter Galfridum Hugelin et Monachos de Dene, scilicet, quod ego Galfridus Hugelin assensu Basileæ uxoris meæ et Willelmi filii mei tradidi Monachis de Dene totam terram meam de Walemor tenendam de me et heredibus meis sex annis liberam et quietam ab omni servitio et consuetudine. Ita quod ego vel heredes mei acquietabimus eandem terram ab omni servitio et consuetudine prædicti autem Monachi tenebunt prædictam terram primis quatuor annis omnino quietam pro decem solidis quos nobis præ manibus pacaverunt quinto autem et sexto anno reddent annuatim quatuor solidos mihi vel heredibus meis pro omni servitio, scilicet, duos solidos in Annunciatione Dominica, et duos ad festum Sancti Michaelis. Hæc conventio facta fuit et incepta ad festum S. Michaelis quando cursus lunæ fuit secundus, et post idem festum cremata est Neweham. Hanc conventionem fideliter et sine dolo tenendam et warrantizandam ego et Basilea uxor mea et filius meus Willelmus affidavimus. His testibus Waltero de Auro tunc ballivo de Neweham, Ada Capellano, Luverico de Neweham, Waltero Bleith, Ricardo filio Aluredi, et multis aliis. (Ad terminum.)

No. 60.

CARTA WILLELMI DE MUNSTERWORD.

Sciant præfentes et futuri quod ego Willelmus de Munsterword assensu A. uxoris meæ et heredum meorum liberavi et tradidi Monachis de Dene totum pratum meum quod est inter Gerne et Ecclesiam de Westbiri Tenendum et habendum de me et heredibus meis liberum et quietum ab omnibus rebus cum opere quod ad id pratum pertinet octo annis Ita quod prædicta monachi percipient primam falcationem ad festum S. J.(oannis) anno ab Incarnatione

Domini millesimo centesimo nonagesimo septimo et ultimam ad eundem terminum anno ab Incarnatione Domini millesimo ducentesimo et quarto. Prædicti vero monachi pacaverunt mihi præ manibus pro toto tempore prædicto quatuor marcas et duos solidos et octo denarios, scilicet, pro quolibet anno septem solidos; Quod si præfatis monachis id pratum usque ad præfatum terminum warrantizare non potero ego alterum pratum equivalens ad iudicium fidelium hominum eis dabo in escambium; Quod si morte perveniente id facere non potero uxor mea et heredes mei se id facturos affidaverunt. Hanc conventionem in omnibus fideliter et sine dolo tenendam manu mea affidavi et præfenti cartæ sigillum meum apposui. His testibus Henrico de Mineriis, Baderune de Blechedune, Rogero de Westbiri, Philippo de Dune, Rogero de Erderne, Moyse de Redleia, Willelmo de Heliun, Ricardo filio Rawin (Renewin), Aulf (? Willelmo) de Munsterword et multis aliis.

No. 61.

CHIROGRAPHUM HENRICI DE CHAKESHULL SIGILLATUM.

(Et cartam habemus ex elemos.)

Sciunt præfentes et futuri quod ego Henricus de Chakeshill invadiavi Monachis de Dene totum pratum meum quod dicitur Cumbesmedewe Tenendum de me et heredibus meis 5 annis ad 5 falcationes pro xv solidis quos mihi præ manibus pacaverunt. Tenebunt vero idem pratum usque ad prædictum terminum libere et quiete ab omni servicio et omni redditu. Hæc conventio facta est ad festum Omnium Sanctorum anno ab Incarnatione Domini MC nonagesimo nono, anno scilicet quo Rex Johannes coronatus. Et post prædictum festum recipient prædicti Monachi prædictas 5 falcationes. Ut hæc conventio rata sit præfenti cyrographo sigillum meum apposui. His testibus Rogero de Westbir, Rogero de Arderne, Moyse de Redleia, Willelmo de Heliun, Ricardo filio Renewin, Radulpho Venatore, Henrico de Walemore et multis aliis. (Ad terminum.)

No. 62.

CHIROGRAPHUM RADULPHI CRUPARD SIGILLATUM.

Hæc est conventio inter Radulphum Crupard et Monachos de Dene. Quod ego Radulphus tradidi prædictis monachis duas croftas meas, scilicet, Hamcroft et Hulpecroft tenendas de me et heredibus meis liberas et quietas ab omni

fervitio ad cropos quatuor ; duos, scilicet, de avena et duos de frumento de utraque crosta prædicta, pro sex solidis quos mihi præ manibus dederunt. Habebunt autem prædicti monachi primum cropum hujus conventionis in anno ab Incarnatione Domini millesimo ducentesimo. Ut hæc conventio firma sit præsentī chirographo sigillum meum apposui. His testibus Henrico de Chekeshill, Hugo de Gerne, Henrico de Walemore, Willelmo de Walemore, et multis aliis. (Ad terminum)

No. 63.

CARTA ADÆ FILII FULCONIS EX PRIMA CONVENTIONE.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Adam filius Fulconis assensu Domini mei Henrici de Mineriis et concessione Durandi fratris mei tradidi Monachis de Dene totum dominicatum meum de Chekeshill tenendum de me et heredibus meis liberum et quietum ab omni consuetudine et querela excepto regali fervitio pro tribus marcis quas mihi præ manibus dederunt tribus annis Ita quod recipient warectum ad Hokedei anno ab Incarnatione Domini millesimo ducentesimo primo usque ad tres cropos et ego prædictam terram contra omnes homines warrantizabo vel heredes mei post me Et si hoc facere non poterimus prædictis monachis ad plenam valentiam satisfaciemus. Ut hæc conventio firmiter teneatur præsentem cartam sigillo meo confirmavi et de ea tenenda affidavi. His testibus Domino meo Henrico de Mineriis, Galfrido de Dene, Rogero de Westbiri, Rogero de Erderne, Willelmo de Heliun, Joanne Dispensatore, et multis aliis. (Ad terminum.)

No. 64.

ITEM CARTA ADÆ FILII FULCONIS EX SECUNDA CONVENTIONE.

Hæc est conventio inter Adam filium Fulconis de Chekeshilla et Monachos de Dene, scilicet, quod ego Adam filius Fulconis assensu domini mei Henrici de Mineriis et concessione Durandi fratris mei tradidi monachis de Dene totum dominicatum meum de Chekeshilla tenendum de me et heredibus

meis liberum et quietum ab omni servitio et consuetudine et querela salvo servitio Domini Regis quinque annis pro quinque marcis quas mihi præ manibus pacaverunt. Ita quod recipient warectum ad Hoccedei anno ab Incarnatione Domini millesimo ducentesimo primo et habebunt quinque cropos et ego prædictam terram usque ad prædictum terminum contra omnes homines warrantizabo vel heredes mei post me quod si non poterimus, prædictis monachis satisficiemus ad plenam valentiam. Ut hæc conventio firma sit præsens chirographum sigillo meo et fide interposita confirmavi. His testibus Domino meo Henrico de Mineris, Rogero de Westbiri, Galfrido de Dene, Rogero de Arderne, Willelmo de Heliun, et multis aliis.

No. 65.

CARTA HUGONIS CHARKE DE SECUNDA CONVENTIONE.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Hugo Charke assensu Jo[annæ] uxoris meæ et filii et heredis mei Hugonis tradidi in vadium Monachis de Dene totam terram meam quæ vocatur Wudelond cum hominibus in ea tenentibus et totum forstal exceptis tribus acris et excepta terra quam Luvericus tenuit in Forstal et totam terram de Hida exceptis tribus acris quas Rogerus de la Boxe tenuit et aliis tribus quas ego Hugo retinui in manu mea videlicet tenenda de me et heredibus meis tam libere sicut ego eas liberius tenui et quietas ab omni servitio excepto regali servitio, scilicet, ad festum Sancti Michaelis anno Dominicæ Incarnationis millesimo ducentesimo primo usque ad terminum sex annorum pro octo marcis quas dicti monachi commodaverunt mihi præ manibus et præter hæc pro decem solidis et octo denariis de redditu annuatim solvendo duobus, scilicet, anni terminis ad festum Sanctæ Mariæ in Martio et ad festum S. Michaelis. Ita quod in fine sex annorum dictorum præfatæ terræ ad me non revertentur antequam dictas octo marcas præfatis monachis persolvero. Quod si ego requisitus ab eis ad Hoccedei proximum ante ultimum terminum vel eos præmunens ad ultimum terminum sex annorum dictas octo marcas persolvere eis non potuero tunc ad illum Hoccedei terras warectabunt et sequens fructus illius warecti illorum erit et tandiu sub eadem conventionē et libertate et redditu decem solidorum et octo denariorum eas tenebunt donec eis octo marcas persolvero. Quod si infra hunc terminum ego decessero heres meus eandem conventionem eis tenebit vel si forte aliquo

infortunio illas prædictas terras ego vel heres meus eis warrantizare non potero de aliis terris meis ad plenam valentiam eandem conventionem ego vel heres meus antequam prædicti monachi disseisientur perficiam. Et ut hæc conventio⁴ rata sit et sine dolo servata uxor mea Jo[anna] pro suo concessu recepit a monachis unum bizantium et Hugo filius meus unam tunicam pro suo assensu. Hoc itaque ego Hugo pro me et pro heredibus meis affidavi sine dolo tenendum et præsentī carta sigillo meo impressa confirmavi. His testibus Domina mea Berta de Monemuta, Galfrido de Dene, Rogero de Erderne, Willelmo de Heliun, Willelmo de Boxeliva, Rogero, Ricardo, et Jacobo fratribus ejus, Willelmo de Staure, Helya de Rudele, Waltero Bleith, Luverico de Neweham. Ad terminum.

No. 66.

CARTA ROGERI DE LEINCH.

Hæc est conventio inter Rogerum filium Ricardi de Leinch et monachos de Dene viz. quod ego Rogerus filius Ricardi de Leinch tradidi monachis de Dene unam virgatam terræ meæ, scilicet, totam medietatem dimidiæ hidæ meæ de Middeltun in agris et pratis et pasturis et omnibus aliis rebus tenendam de me et heredis meis septem annis liberam et quietam ab omni servitio et consuetudine salvo servitio Domini Regis pro quinque marcis et quadraginta denariis quas mihi præ. manibus pacaverunt. Ita tamen quod si in partitione prædictæ dimidiæ hidæ aliquod masagium cum hominibus qui in [posterum] in sortem monachorum devenerint faciam eis rationabile escambium in terra arabili ad plenam valentiam. Prædictam vero terram receperunt prædicti monachi anno ab Incarnatione Domini millesimo ducentesimo secundo ad Hokedei et inbladationem avenae et fabarum quam tunc habuerit unde [hic] est de prædicta conventionē sextus annus annorum Quod si infra hunc terminum obiero et aliqua terrarum quas Monachi tenuerint venerit in dotem uxoris meæ heredes mei facient monachis escambium ad plenam valentiam antequam sint diffaisiati. Hanc conventionem in omnibus fideliter et sine dolo tenendam manu mea affidavi et uxor mea Marg[areta] pariter affidavit et ego præsens chirographum sigillo meo confirmavi. His testibus Domina mea A. de Berkeleia, Magistro Petro tunc Ballivo ejus, Rogero de Buivill et Helia filio ejus, Gaufrido de Dene, et Maelo fratre ejus, Thoma de Abenhale, Roberto Kinvet, et multis aliis. (Ad terminum.)

No. 67.

CHIROGRAPHUM ROGERI DE BOSCO SIGILLATUM.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Rogerus de Boscho tradidi Monachis de Flaxleh de terra mea sex acras, viz. unam acram in Cleilega et alteram in Witeleia quæ vertit supra priorem acram, tertiam sub Eileshull in eodem campo, quartam in Eihffelde, quintam in longam terram, sextam super caput prati juxta rivum Et totum pratum meum quod est in medio campi juxta molendinum Tenendas de me et heredibus meis liberas et quietas ab omni servitio et consuetudine usque ad terminum viginti annorum viz. pro viginti tribus solidis quos mihi præ manibus integre pacaverunt ut toto tempore hujus conventionis sint quieti omnino ab omnibus rebus. Et ego et heredes mei interim omnes prædictas partes terræ warrantizabimus prædictis monachis usque ad terminum suum contra omnes homines et feminas. Tradidi prædictis monachis præfatam terram ad festum S. Michaelis anno Incarnatione Domini millesimo ducentesimo et in fine præfatorum viginti annorum omnes prædictas partes terræ ad me quiete revertentur vel ad heredes meos Quod si ego interim decessero et aliqua prædictarum partium devenerit in dotem Margar[etæ] uxoris meæ heres meus prædictæ uxori meæ vel per aliam terram vel quomodo poterit satisficiet ut monachi prædicta omnia in pace et sine inquietudine teneant usque ad terminum suum. Hanc igitur conventionem fideliter et sine malo ingenio tenendam affidavimus in omnibus ego et Margareta uxor mea de nobis et heredibus nostris. Et quia volo eos in omnibus esse securos ego dictus Rogerus omnia prædicta hoc chirographo sigillo meo impresso confirmavi. His testibus Galfrido de Dene, Ricardo de Westbiri, Rogero de Erderne, Hugone Cherke, Galfrido fratre meo, et Henrico fratre meo, et multis aliis. Ad terminum.

No. 68.

REDDITUS CERÆ.

¹ The back of the Roll now commences, but, as a part has been formerly cut off, I can only collect the following—

¹ This note is by Sir Thos. Phillipps.

Carta Hervici [Hervei] aliquando.....

Carta reddita est et fracta.

Carta prima Jordani de Glouc. quam habuit de Abbate Alano
reddita est et fracta.

Carta Godefridi Mogge reddita est et fracta.

Carta (erased) sancti monialis fracta est.

Then follows, in regular order, but damaged by being a little *rongé* at the sides:

Debent nobis Redditus ceræ de Eleemosyna.

...go Capellanus unam libram ceræ.

... .. Capellanus de dimidiam libram ceræ. Ad Assumptionem.

..... Capellanus de Ledebiri dimidiam libram. Ad Assumptionem.

..... unam libram ceræ in Assumptione.

..... Alwredu le Blunt unam libram ceræ ad festum S. Mariæ et
corpus suum ad sepulturam.

..... de Gloucestria.

... al. filius Alweredi de Neweham unam libram ceræ annuatim
ad nativitatem S. Mariæ.

..... arduus de Brothestun unam libram ceræ ad nativitatem S.
Mariæ.

..... filius Ædwardi dimidiam libram ceræ.

..... de Monemuta unam libram ceræ et Nicolaus filius ejus unam
libram ceræ.

Gruinard? de Monemuta unam libram ceræ.

..... ffur dimidiam libram ceræ.

..... filius Osmundi unam libram ceræ ad festum S. Michaelis.

..... Albus de Bristoc unam libram ceræ.

..... de Upton unam libram ceræ ad festum S. Michaelis.

.....dus de Weston et Hepenill unam libram in die Assumptionis.

..... de Kenecostre dimidiam libram in Assumptione.

.....auriga unam libram ceræ.

Galfridus le Mercer unam libram ceræ.

... frater Walteri Porterel unam libram ceræ.

..... le Schereman unam libram ceræ.

..... Cherebule unam libram ceræ.

..... Faber ferarum libram ceræ.

.....litr le Deveneis unam libram ceræ.

Willelmus Vinarius dimidiam libram ceræ.

.... ..de Waltun dimidiam libram ceræ.

Reginaldus Lob. (?) unam libram ceræ.
 faber ferrarum unam libram ceræ.
 Robertus Calvus unam libram ceræ.
 Henricus Mercer unam libram ceræ in Assumptione S. Mariæ.
 Hugo Job unam libram ceræ in Assumptione S. Mariæ.
 Simon filius Willelmi de Bikenore unam libram.
 Godefridus Bate unam dimidiam libram ceræ.
 Simon le Mercer de Gloucestria, unam libram ceræ.
 Ricardus filius Jordani, unam libram ceræ.
 Rogerus filius Hugonis de Neweham unam libram ceræ.
 Simeon de Neweham unam libram ceræ.
 Herbertus de Gloucestria qui venit cum Azone fratre Abbatis
 unam libram ceræ.

No. 69.

CARTA JORDANI [FILII RADULPHI DE TERRAM COM. WILTON.]

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Alanus dictus Abbas de Dene et ejusdem loci conventus concessimus Jordano filio Radulphi totam terram illam quæ est de feudo [nostro] in Salesbiri et illam juxta quæ est de feodo Abbatissæ de Romeſie quas habuimus de testamento Henrici Kais sicut Osmundus pater ejus eas tenuit. Quarum prima incipit juxta terram Prioris de Lanthonia, secunda terminatur in Scrudelone, Tenendas de domo nostra in perpetuum sibi et heredibus suis liberas et quietas ab omnibus servitiis exceptis servitiis capitalium dominorum, viz. pro undecim solidis et obolo annuatim reddendis in quatuor anni terminis, primam partem in natali Domini, secundam in Annunciatione, tertiam in natali Sancti Joannis Baptistæ, quartam in festo Sancti Michaelis. Et ipse Jordanus pro hac ipsa concessione de ministerio suo et ut frater domus nostræ in eo quod poterit domui nostræ ministrabit. Et ut hæc conventio firma et rata sit in perpetuum hac carta sigillo nostro impressa ei confirmavimus. His testibus Ernisto filii Ketelb, Ricardo Burgeis, Henrico Calvo, Roberto Calvo, et aliis.

No. 70.

CARTA GODEFRIDI MOG.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Alanus dictus Abbas de Dene et ejusdem loci conventus concessimus Godefrido Mog et heredibus suis terram nostram

quæ est inter terram canonicorum et terram Walteri Crucche in vico fabrorum tenendam de nobis in feodo firmam liberam et quietam ab omnibus servitiis ad nos pertinentibus pro tribus solidis annuatim reddendis in quatuor terminis, scilicet, in natali Domini, in Annunciatione Sanctæ Mariæ, in nativitate Sancti Joannis, in festo Sancti Michaelis in quolibet termino novem denarios, et ipse Godefridus juramentum præstitit quod fidelis erit ecclesiæ nostræ et quod per eum non elongabitur terra nostra a nobis aliquo modo. Ut hæc conventio rata sit et stabilis hanc cartam sigillo nostro confirmavimus. His testibus Ricardo Rufo, Willelmo Burgeis, Roberto Tholi, Ricardo filio bea..... Ferrario.

No. 71.

(Chirographum Rogeri Paris scriptum est in alia parte Rotuli inter Chirographa de Neweham).

The deed referred to is probably No. 43.

No. 72.

CARTA MAGISTRI JOCELINI QUAM FECIT ALICIÆ DE GLOUCESTRIA DE TERRA LONDONIARUM.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Magister Jocelinus Clericus Willelmi Marecalli dedi et concessi Aliciæ de Gloucestria pro Dei amore in servitio suo totam terram meam in London de Cheringa cum omnibus pertinentiis suis quam Dominus Willelmus Marecallus mihi dedit pro servitio meo ita libere et quiete habendam et tenendam de Domino meo Willelmo Marecallo sicut carta ipsius quam ipse Willelmus mihi dedit testatur. Et ut hæc mea donatio rata et firma permaneat præsentī carta sigilli impressione mei corroborata confirmo. His testibus Philippo de Sancto Matthæo London. Capellano meo, Hugone Argent, Rogero Argent, Willelmo Argent, hominibus meis; Osmundo filio Henrici Kes, et Henrico fratre ejus; Ricardo capellano; Ada filio Fulconis; Willelmo filio Hernisii.

No. 73.

CONFIRMATIO WILLELMI MARESCALLI EIDEM ALICIÆ DE SUPRADICTA TERRA LONDONIARUM.

Willelmus Marecallus omnibus hominibus et amicis suis Francis et Anglis præsentibus et futuris salutem. Noveritis me dedisse et concessisse et hac

præsenti carta mea confirmasse ad petitionem Jocelini clerici mei Aliciæ de Gloucestria forori Willelmi T..... et heredibus suis totam terram meam de Cheringa cum omnibus pertinentiis suis liberam et quietam de me et heredibus meis [ab] omni servitio pro una libra piperis ad festum Sancti Michaelis Reddendo mihi et heredibus meis salvo hostagio meo ad custum meum. His, scilicet, testibus, Philippo de Salesburi, Alano de Sancto Georgio, Nicolao, Avenel, Joanne Juvene Marefcallo, Hugone de Samford, Willelmo Waleran, Ricardo de Stutescumba, Joanne filio Simonis, Roberto de Ponte, Waltero Camerario, Humfrido Marefcallo, Rogero Capellano, Michaele, Pentecoste, Willelmo, Clericis, Thoma [de] Rupe, Ada de Crendun, Rogero de Chedde-worthe, et multis aliis.

No. 74.

CARTA MAGISTRI JOCELINI DE EO QUOD SE IPSUM VIVUM
ET MORTUUM DEDIT ECCLESIAE NOSTRAE.

Sciant præsentes et futuri ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit quod ego Magister Jocelinus Clericus Willelmi Marefcalli dedi me vivum et mortuum Deo et Beatae Mariæ de Dene in præsentia Domini Ricardi Abbatis et ejusdem loci conventus. Ibique locum sepulturæ meæ elegi ubicunque mortuus fuero, et ut hæc donatio mea rata et firma permaneat præsenti scripto impressione sigilli mei corroborato confirmo. His testibus Philippo de Sancto Matthæo London. Capellano meo, Ada filio Fulconis, Osmundo filio Henrici Kes, Willelmo filio Hernifii.

No. 75.

CARTA OSBERNI FILII WALTERI DE WICH.

Sciant præsentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus dictus Abbas de Dena et ejusdem loci conventus concessimus Osberno filio Walteri de Wich in feodi firmam totam terram illam quæ fuit Aluredi fratris nostri quondam servientis Margaretæ uxoris Herberti filii Arnaldi filii Cutelb' quam prædicta Margareta dedit ei pro servitio suo quæ sita est inter terram prædicti Ernaldi et Walteri le Hore in placea fabrorum, fuitque Sevari filii Bernardi, tenendam et

habendam de nobis liberam et quietam ab omni servitio pro tribus solidis annuatim in quatuor terminis reddendis, scilicet, ad festum Sanctæ Mariæ in Martio novem denarios, ad Natale Sancti Joannis Baptistæ novem denarios, ad festum Sancti Michaelis novem denarios, ad natale Domini novem denarios. Hanc prædictam terram warrantizabimus contra omnes homines et [a] land-gabulo acquietabimus. Ita quod ipse vel heredes sui prædictam terram nec vendent nec dabunt nec in vadimonium ponent nec escambiabunt nec alio modo ab Ecclesia nostra alienabunt sine licentia nostra. Pro hac concessione prædictus Osbernus homagium fecit Ecclesiæ nostræ cum juramento de prædicta conventionem ex parte sua fideliter tenenda et unum bizantium dedit nobis de introitu. Et nos ei et heredibus suis hanc concessionem hujus chirographi divisione confirmamus. Sigillum vero nostrum propter perfidiam Judæorum non apposuimus. His testibus Ricardo filio Jordani, Ernaldo filio Cutelb', Ricardo filio Willelmi Burg[eis], Roberto Toli, Jordano filio Radulphi socero ejus, et multis aliis.

No. 76.

REDDITUS DE DIMMOC.

Willelmus de Dunhantun octo solidos ad quatuor terminos et arare tres acras et seminare de hibernagio de semine suo et herciare equo suo et ad trameis¹ arare quatuor acras et seminare de semine nostro et herciare in autumpno ad messionem per tres dies tres homines ad cultum suum et quarto die duos homines et ad falcationem prati unum hominem per unum diem et habebit obolum ad potum et adjuvabit ad fœnum levandum. Omnia hæc solebat facere.

Radulphus de la Hulle tam in redditibus quam in operibus.

Ricardus Faber xvii sol. viii*d*.

Robertus Withorn viii sol. et ad messionem tres homines.

Willelmus de Abenhale viii sol.

Mabilia de Munstre vs. vi*d*. et ad messionem tres homines.

Galfridus de la Mora ijs.

Aldit Berde ijs. vj*d*. et ad messionem tres homines.

Dominus de Bachinesfeld solet reddere ijs.

¹ In Sir Thomas Phillipps' transcript this word is marked as doubtful, probably it should be 'terminos.'

Mald Simonis xij*l.* et ad messionem tres homines.

Robertus Turpin ijs. ij*l.*

Henricus Rotarius xij*l.*

Johannes Luefred iijs. et ad messionem tres homines.

Terra quæ fuit Rogeri le Norreis vs. et ad messionem tres homines.

Willelmus Seilard iijs.	do.	do.
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Rogerus Longus iijs.	do.	do.
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Hugo Pauper iijs.	do.	do.
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Emma Cupping is. vid.	do.	do.
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Hulle Baterich is.	do.	do.
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Alexander Cockel is.	do.	do.
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Wiraundus de Sortegrave vid.	do.	do.
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Malle de Sortegrave vid.	do.	do.
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Willelmus de Wildecote is.	do.	do.
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Radulphus Spondre is. iiij <i>l.</i>	do.	do.
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Heredes Ricardi de Bosco pro quatuor acris quæ jacent contra domum Willelmi de Abenhale viij*l.* et pro quinque feillonibus quæ jacent juxta terram Rogeri Longi et terram Ricardi Fabri juxta Haicium ad messionem duos homines.

Walterus Haket ij*l.* ob. ad festum sancti Æthelberti pro tribus acris quas tenet in Brocricge in capite campi versus orientem ad tempus vitæ suæ.

Willelmusue iijs. vj*l.* pro dimidio Burgagio et pro una acra.

Mahel pro dimidio Burgagio ijs. et de hoc redditu reddendi sunt ad

Niwent iijs. pro nomine decimæ et Domino Regi xv*l.* de Langablo.

Giliana Taillur is. vid.

Domus quam Malle de Henneberge tenuit [de] Margareta Bateric iis. de Kenepel et ad messionem tres homines apud Dimoc.

Robertus Mainhaggere ijs. ad infirmitorium secularium et ad messionem tres homines

Summa redditus de Dimoc iiij*l.* ix*l.* ix*l.* ob.

No. 77.

PRIVILEGIUM PAPÆ CELESTINI TERTII DE LIBERTATIBUS
[ABBATIÆ SANCTÆ Mariæ DE DENE DATUM 1192.]

Celestinus Episcopus servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis ... Abbati monasterii sanctæ Mariæ de Dena ejusque fratribus tam præsentibus quam futuris regularem vitam professis in perpetuum [salutem et Apostolicam benedictione.] Religiosam vitam eligentibus Apostolicum convenit adesse præsidium ne forte cujusslibet temeritatis incursum aut eos a proposito revocet aut robur, quod absit, sacre religionis infringat. Ea propter dilecti in Domino filii, vestris justis postulationibus clementer annuimus, et præfatum Monasterium sanctæ Dei genetricis et Virginis Mariæ de Dena in quo divino mancipati estis obsequio, sub Sancti Petri et nostra protectione suscipimus et præsentis scripti privilegio communimus. Inprimis siquidem statuentes ut ordo monasticus qui secundum Deum et Beati Benedicti regulam in eodem monasterio institutus esse dinoscitur perpetuis ibidem temporibus observetur. Præterea quascunque possessiones quæcunque jura idem monasterium in præsentiarum juste et canonice possidet aut in futurum concessione Pontificum, largitione regum vel principum, oblatione fidelium seu aliis justis modis, præstante Domino, poterit adipisci, firma vobis vestrisque successoribus et illibata permaneant in quibus hæc prius duximus exprimenda vocabulis: locum ipsum in quo præfatum monasterium situm est cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sane laborum vestrorum quos propriis manibus aut sumptibus colitis tam de terris cultis quam incultis, sive de hortis et virgultis et piscationibus vestris vel de nutrimentis animalium vestrorum nullus a vobis decimas exigere vel extorquere præsumat. Liceat quoque vobis clericos vel laicos liberos et absolutos e seculo fugientes ad conversionem recipere et eos absque contradictione aliqua retinere. Prohibemus ut nulli fratrum vestrorum post factam in vestro monasterio professionem fas sit absque abbatis sui licentia de eodem loco discedere; discedentem vero absque communium litterarum cautione nullus audeat retinere. Quod si quis forte retinere præsumperit licitum sit vobis in ipsos monachos sive conversos sententiam regularem proferre. Illud districtius inhibentes ne terras seu quidlibet beneficium ecclesiæ vestræ collatum sit licitum personaliter dare sive alio modo alienare absque consensu totius capituli vel majoris partis et sanioris. Si quæ vero donationes vel alienationes aliter quam dictum est factæ fuerint eas irritas censemus. Ad hæc etiam prohibemus ne aliquis monachus sive conversus sub professione domus vestræ astrictus sine consensu et licentia Abbatis et majoris partis capituli pro aliquo fide jubeat vel ab aliquo pecuniam mutuo recipiat ultra pretium capituli

vestri igitur constitutum nisi propter manifestam domus vestrae utilitatem. Quod si facere praesumpserit non teneatur conventus pro his aliquatenus respondere. Licitum praeterea sit vobis in omnibus [causis] propriis sive civilem sive criminalem contineant quaestionem fratrum vestrorum testimoniis uti, ne pro defectu testium jus vestrorum in aliquo valeat deperire. Insuper auctoritate apostolica inhibemus ne ullus Episcopus vel quaelibet alia persona ad sinodos vel conventus forenses vos ire vel iudicio seculari de vestra propria substantia vel possessionibus vestris subicere compellat, nec ad domos vestras causa ordines celebrandi causas tractandi vel aliquos publicos conventus provocandi venire praesumat, nec regularem electionem Abbatis vestri impediat aut de instituendo vel removendo eo qui pro tempore fuerit contra Statuta Cisterciensis ordinis ac aliquatenus introuittat. Si vero Episcopus in cuius parochia domus vestra fundata est cum humilitate ac devotione qua convenit requisitus substitutum Abbatem benedicere et alia quae ad officium Episcopale pertinent vobis conferre forte renuerit, licitum sit eidem Abbati si tamen sacerdos fuerit proprios novitios benedicere et alia quae ad officium suum pertinent exercere, et vobis omnia ab alio Episcopo percipere quae a vestro fuerint indebite denegata. Illud adjicientes ut in recipiendis professionibus quae a benedictis vel benedicendis Abbatibus exhibentur ea sunt episcopi forma ut expressione contenti quae ab origine ordinis noscitur instituta, ut scilicet Abbates ipsi salvo ordine suo profiteri debeant, et contra statuta sui ordinis nullum professionem facere appellantur. Pro consecrationibus vero altarium vel ecclesiarum suarum pro oleo sancto vel quolibet ecclesiastico sacramento nullus a vobis sub ostentu consuetudinis vel alio modo quocumque audeat extorquere. Si haec omnia gratis vobis Episcopus dioecesanus impendat alio quin liceat vobis quemcunque malueritis catholicum adire antistitem gratiam et communionem sacrosanctae Romanae sedis habentem qui nostra fretus auctoritate vobis quod postulatur impendat. Quod si sedes dioecesani episcopi forte vacaverit interim omnia ecclesiastica sacramenta a vicinis episcopis accipere libere et abque contradictione possitis. Sic tamen ut ex hoc in posterum propriis episcopis nullum prejudicium generetur. Quia vero interdum priorum episcoporum copiam non habetis si quem episcopum Romanae sedis induximus communionem habentem et de quo plenam notitiam habeatis per vos transire contigerit ab illo benedictionem vasorum et vestium, consecrationes altarium, ordinationes monachorum auctoritate sedis Apostolicae recipere valeatis. Porro si episcopi vel alii ecclesiarum rectores in monasteria vestro vel personas in ibi constitutas suspensionis et excommunicationis vel interdicti sententiam promulgaverit seu etiam in mercem [... dena]rios vestros pro eo quod decimas non solvitis vel aliqua occasione eorum quae ab apostolica benignitate vobis indulta ... seu benefactores

vestros pro eo quod aliqua vobis beneficia vel obsequia ex caritate præstiterint vel ad laborandum adjuvenin illis diebus in quibus vos laboratis et alii feriantur eandem sententiam protulerint ipsam tanquam contra sedis apostolicæ indulta prolatam decernimus irritandum nec literæ ullæ firmitatem habeant quas tacite nomine Cistertiensis ordinis ... contra tenorem apostolicorum privilegiorum constiterit impetrari. Præterea cum commune interdictum terræ fuerit liceat vobis in vestro monasterio [clausis januis] exclusis excommunicatis et interdictis nihilominus divina officia celebrare. Paci quoque et tranquillitati vestræ paterna in posterum sollicitudine providere volentes auctoritate apostolica prohibemus ut infra clausuras locorum seu grangiarum vestrarum nullus rapinam seu furtum facere, ignem apponere, sanguinem fundere, hominem temere capere vel interficere seu [aliquam] violentiam audeat exercere. Præterea omnes libertates et immunitates et libertates a prædecessoribus nostris piæ recordationis Romanis Pontificibus ordini vestro concessas necnon libertates et exemptiones secularium exactioinum a regibus et principibus vel aliis fidelibus rationabiliter vobis indultas auctoritate apostolica confirmamus, et præsentis scripti privilegio communimus. Decernimus ergo ut nulli omnino hominum liceat præfatum monasterium temere perturbare, aut ejus possessiones auferre vel ablatas retinere, minuere, seu quibuslibet vexationibus fatigare, sed omnia integra conserventur eorum pro quorum gubernatione ac sustentatione concessa sunt usibus omnimodis pro futura salva sedis apostolicæ auctoritate. Si qua igitur in futurum ecclesiastica secularisve persona hanc vestræ constitutionis paginam sciens, contra eam temere venire tentaverit secundo tertiove commonita nisi reatum suum congrua satisfactione correxerit, potestatis honorisque sui dignitate careat, reamque se Divino judicio existere de perpetrata iniquitate cognoscat, et a sacratissimo corpore ac sanguine Dei et Domini Redemptoris Nostri Jesu Christi aliena fiat, atque in extremo examine districtæ ultioni subjaceat. Cunctis autem eidem loco sua jura servantibus sit pax Domini Nostri Jesu Christi quatenus hic fructum bonæ actionis percipiant et apud districtum Judicem præmia æternæ pacis inveniant. Amen. Amen.

Datum Romæ apud Sanctum Petrum per manum Ægidii Sancti Nicolai in carcere Tulliano Diaconi Cardinalis Idibus Junii Indictione decima, Incarnationis Dominicæ Anno MCXCII, Pontificatus vero Domini Cælestini Papæ tertii anno secundo.¹

¹ The MS. gives a rough sketch of the papal seal, on the border of which occurs a verse from Psalm xvi—*Perfice gressus meos in semitis tuis*. The centre of the seal bears the following inscription:—

Scs	Scs
Petrus	Paulus
Celes	tinus
pp	III

No. 78.

LITERÆ DOMINI W. HEREFORDENSIS EPISCOPI UNIVERSIS
EPISCOPATUS CAPELLANIS (SIGILLATÆ).

W. Dei Gratia Herefordensis ecclesiæ minister humilis universis Episcopatus Herefordensis capellanis salutem et benedictionem. Ex debito potestatis nostræ nobis incumbit Religiosorum qui sub nobis sunt paci et tranquillitate providere consulere et congaudere. Quod sicut debemus ita et volumus ; In his præcipue in quibus magistram habemus Apostolicæ sedis auctoritatem igitur pro dilectis filiis nostris monachis de Dene universitati vestræ præcipiendo mandamus. Quatenus cum aliquis contra ipsorum monachorum privilegia eosdem gravare vel in eorum fratres vel res injustam manum injicere præsumpserit eorundem monachorum voluntati acquiescat super eisdem malefactoribus suis et excommunicationis sententia feriendis cum vobis innotuerit privilegiorum tenor et delinquentium culpa et monachorum gravamen eosque non ex peccato Archidiaconi vel diaconi concilio vel præcepto præsentium auctoritate literarum excommunicare non differatis.

No. 79.

PRIVILEGIUM DOMINI ALEXANDRI III. PAPÆ DE DECIMIS
[PRO ABBATIA DE FLEXLECHE.]

Alexander Episcopus, Servus Servorum Dei, venerabili fratri Cantuarensi Archiepiscopo Apostolicæ Sedis Legato et suffraganeis ejus et dilectis filiis Archidiaconis, Decanis et Prælati in ejus Diœcesi constitutis, salutem et Apostolicam benedictionem. Audivimus et audientes vehementi sumus admiratione turbati quod cum fratres de Flexleche sicut alii Cisterciensis ordinis a solutione decimarum de laboribus suis quos propriis manibus vel sumptibus excolunt de benignitate sedis Apostolicæ liberi sint et penitus immunes quidam clerici et laici vestræ jurisdictionis ab eis nihilominus contra indulgentiam sedis Apostolicæ decimas exigere per violentiam non verentur interpretatione prava et sinistra Apostolici capitiam (?) privilegii pervertentes asserendo de novalibus debere intelligi ubi noscitur de laboribus esse inscriptum. Quum igitur manifestum et omnibus qui recte sapiunt interpretationem hujusmodi perversam esse et intuitui sano contrariam cum secundum capitulum illud a solutione decimarum tam de terris illis quas

deduxerunt vel deducunt ad cultum quam de terris cultis quas ipsi propriis manibus vel sumptibus excolunt penitus sint immunes ne ullus habeat contra eos de cætero materiam malignandi vel ipsos quomodolibet contra justiciam molestandi universitati vestræ per Apostolica scripta præcipiendo mandamus quatenus universis vestræ potestati subjectis auctoritate Apostolica districtius prohibere curetis ne a memoratis fratribus de Flexleche de novalibus vel etiam de aliis terris quas propriis manibus vel sumptibus excolunt seu de nutrimentis animalium fuorum ullatenus decimas exigere vel extorquere præsumat. Nam si de novalibus tam voluissimus intelligi ubi ponimus de laboribus de novalibus fecissemus apponi sicut in privilegiis quorundam aliorum apponimus. Quia vero periculosum eis est ut contra privilegia sedis Apostolicæ quoquomodo venire præsumant qui obtinere debent inviolabilem firmitatem præsentium vobis auctoritate præcipiendo mandamus quatinus si qui de ordine ecclesiastico vel seculari contra privilegia sedis Apostolicæ prædictos fratres port commonitionem vestram decimarum exactiōe gravaverint laicos excommunicationis sententia procellatis, viros autem ecclesiasticos contradictione et appellatione cessante ab officio suspendatis et tam excommunicationis quam suspensionis sententiam observetis et faciatis usque ad dignam satisfactionem inviolabiliter observari nisi conventio forte facta fuerit inter eos ex qua decimas aut aliquid pro eis solvere teneantur. Si vero contra memoratos fratres de Flexleche super decimis vel aliis quæ ordini Cisterciensi specialiter Apostolica sedes indulget, nulla facta Cisterciensis ordinis mentione literæ fuerint a nobis veritate tacita impetratæ nullum eis prejudicium valeant generare. Ad hoc iterum vobis præcipiendo mandamus quatenus si quis in fratres præscripti monasterii manus violenter injecerit, accensis candelis excommunicatum publice nuncietis et faciatis ab omnibus sicut excommunicatum districtius evitari donec passis injuriam congrue satisficiat et absolvendus cum literis diocæsani Episcopi rei veritatem continentibus si venire potuerit Apostolico se conspectu representet.

Datum Anagniæ iii Kalendas Novembris.

Duo alia privilegia habemus a domino Papa Alexandro tertio et unum a domino Papa Eugenio quæ non sunt scripta in hoc rotulo. Omnia privilegia nostra sunt quinque.

No. 80.

CATALOGUS LIBRORUM.

Numerus Librorum nostroru Bibliotheca in tribus voluminibus.
 Augustinus super "Beatus est vir."
 Petrus Lombardus super Psalterium in tribus voluminibus.
 Petrus Lombardus super Epistolas Pauli in duobus voluminibus.
 Gilbertuserianus super Psalterium.
 Sententiæ Petri Lombardi.
 Historia Scholastica Petri Manducatoris.
 Judicum et Josuæ glossæ in uno volumine.
 Actus Apostolorum glossæ; Apostoli Jacobi glossæ in eodem.
 Matthæus glossatus.
 Epistolæ canonicae glossatae.
 Apocalypsis Canticum Canticorum Ecclesiasticus Glos. in uno volumine.
 Parabolæ Salomonis et Tobias, Ruth in eodem loco glossata.
 Item Cantica glossata.
 Epistolæ Decretales.
 Decreta Ivonis;—De Dedicatione Ecclesiæ in eodem.
 Vitæ Patrum.
 Malogranatus.
 Passionalis Liber Antiquus.
 Passionalis Liber novus;—Vita Sancti Bernardi in eodem.
 Vita Sancti Malachiæ in quaternis.
 Vita Sancti Godrici.
 Cronicæ Ivonis.
 Miracula Sanctæ Mariæ.
 Collationes decem.
 Diadema Monachorum.
 Augustinus de Trinitate.
 Augustinus super epistolam Johannis primam et de Penitentia et Hugo
 de Clericali Disciplina in eodem.
 Liber Confessionum Augustini.
 Regula Sancti Augustini et quidam Sermones.
 Hugo super Regulam Sancti Augustini et de Clericali Disciplina et
 quidam Sermones.

Gregorius super primam partem Job in quaterniis.

Gregorius super Ezechielem.

Pastorale Gregorii et Canticum Canticorum exposita et quædam alia.

Speculum de morali Gregorii

Isidori Etymologiarum [liber]

Omeliæ Eusebii Aniceni et Sermones Cæsarii Episcopi "quod arbore
..... similiter."

Literæ et quidam sermones et Bernardinus de dictaminibus simul.

Quod est tri[bul]are et quidam tractatus de Cruce et quædam alia
simul.

De tribus principalibus protegendis et moralium dogma et Libellus
Martini Episcopi simul.

Omne Caput languidum.

Hugo de Arca Nœ.

Hugo "Principium et Causa."

Augustinus [de] Abusivis;—Benjamin de Claustra animæ simul.

Bernardi consideratio num qua ab animali de amore Dei missus est
contra Angelus [in] quaterniis.

Bernardi Liber apologeticus de Dei gratia et libero arbitrio; de
diligendo Deo.

De gradibus humilitatis; vos qui estis; et quædam alia simul.

Sermones Babino.

Sermones Roberti Pullani.

Speculum ecclesiæ; Sermones per annum; de tabernaculis simul.

Petrus Manducator de Sacramentis. Alanique Walteri et alia
quædam.

Sermones Abbatis Ivonis.

Lumina Magistri Johannis Belet et Ricardus de Missa.

Abbreviatio Amalarii.

Isidorus de officiis ecclesiasticis. Exiit edictum et sermones simul.

Augustinus de Sermone Domini in Monte.

Pars epistolarum Petri Ales et excerpta de glossis Evangelii.

Rationes theologicæ et Pater noster Petri Pictaviensis.

De libero arbitrio Roberti Meludi et allegoriæ super vetus Testa-
mentum.

Augustinus contranium. Idem contra pascentium, et idem
Exameron contra Vianus(?). Beda super Canticum Abacuc.

Petrus Manducator de Sacramentis et quædam alia.

Item duo volumina parva de excerptis—*in asseribus*.

Duo libri Anglici.

Gallice—Vita St. Godrici.

Gallicè—Vita St. Thomæ Martyris.

Physicus Liber, Anglice.

Passio Sanctæ Margaretæ.

Compilationes quæ incipiunt "De decem plagis;"

Do. do. "Persona est."

Item de Sancto Vincentio Sermo et alia quædam.

De Miraculis Sancti Nicolai et alia quædam.

Ante Cham virgituam(?).

Libellus prognosticorum et alia ante.

Hic est finis Catalogi librorum.

No. 81.

CARTA PHILIPPI DE BURCI QUAM FECIT WILLELMO DE
SANCTO LEODEGARIO.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Philippus de Burci dedi et concessi Willelmo de Sancto Leodegario totam terram meam de Ragel cum omnibus pertinentiis suis liberam et quietam de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum tenendam reddendo mihi et heredibus meis singulis annis unum bifantium pro duobus solidis ac de hoc reddito satisfecit mihi præ manibus ipse Willelmus et heredibus meis usque ad annum Incarnationis Dominicæ millesimo ducentesimo vigesimo quarto et de illo bizantiō vel de illis duobus solidis solvendis tempore illo securitatem fide interposita mihi fecit et iterum faciet ipse vel heredes sui mihi vel heredibus meis tempore prænominato. Prædictus autem Willelmus et heredes sui tenebunt supradictam terram de Capitali Domino meo, scilicet Willelmo filio Roberti filii Martini et heredibus ejus [de] donatione et concessione mea, et homagium facient illi pro prædicta terra et omne servitium quod ad prædictam terram pertinet facient illis, scilicet, servitium duarum partium unius militis. Ego enim Philippus adduxi prædictum Willelmum de Sancto Leodegario in curiam Domini mei de Blachedun, et ibidem prædictum Willelmum propria manu meo domino

meo tradidi et homagium suum de prædicta terra ipsi domino meo facere feci et totum jus quod ad me et heredes meos pertinebat prædicto domino meo et heredibus suis in perpetuum ego et Galfridus filius meus quietum-clamavimus præter bizantium vel duos solidos post prædictum terminum mihi vel heredibus meis reddendos et præter securitatem quam de eodem bizantio tunc fecit mihi et post prædictum terminum iterum facturus est mihi vel heredibus meis ipse vel heredes sui. Hanc autem donationem et concessionem feci prædicto Willelmo de Sancto Leodegario pro servitio suo et pro quindecim marcis argenti quas mihi dedit præ manibus et pro octoginta marcis et centum solidis de quibus me acquietavit versus Manasserum Judæum de Bristol. Et hanc donationem et concessionem firmiter et legaliter tenendam illi et heredibus suis ego pro me et heredibus meis et Galfridus filius meus pro se et heredibus suis affidavimus et hanc terram et hanc donationem warrantizabimus ego et heredes mei in perpetuum prædicto Willelmo et heredibus ejus contra omnes homines. Facta est autem prædicta donatio [anno] ab Incarnatione Domini millesimo centesimo nonagesimo tertio in festo Sancti Michaelis. Ut hoc ratum permaneat præsentī cartā sigillo meo impressa prædictam donationem confirmavi. His testibus Roberto de Berkelai, Roberto Juvene, Joanne de Herleia, Willelmo de Morevilla, Willelmo Martel, Rogero de Riveria, Roberto de Sancta Cruce, Rogero de Aldewike, Ricardo Clerico de Thornberi, Daniele Ruffo, Joanne la Warre, et Petro fratre ejus, Willelmo Cordwanerio et multis aliis.

No. 82.

ITEM ALIA EJUSDEM QUAM FECIT EIDEM.⁽¹⁾

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Philippus de Burci dedi et concessi Willelmo de Sancto Leodegario et heredibus suis totam terram meam de Ragel cum omnibus pertinentiis suis tenendam in perpetuum in feodi firmam de me et heredibus meis pro quindecim marcis argenti quas mihi præ manibus et pro octoginta marcis et centum solidis quibus ipse Willelmus acquietavit me et prædictam terram de manibus Manasseri Judæi de Bristol.

¹ Under this grant appears the following :—"Duas alias fecit idem Philippus de Burci eidem Willelmo de Sancto Leodegario quas habemus.

Prædictus autem Willelmus vel heredes sui reddent mihi vel heredibus meis singulis annis duos solidos vel unum bizantium pro omni servitio quod ad me vel heredes meos pertineat sed de hoc redditu satisfecit prædictus Willelmus præ manibus usque ad triginta et unum annos. Quare idem Willelmus et heredes sui tenebunt et habebunt præfatam terram usque ad præfatam terminum triginta et unius annorum solutam et liberam ab omnibus servitiis et consuetudinibus et demandis quæ ad me et ad heredes meos pertinent salvo regali servitio et servitio Capitalis Domini mei quod ad prædictam terram pertinet scilicet duabus partibus servitii unius militis. Hanc autem conventionem fideliter tenendam affidavi ego Philippus de Burci pro me et heredibus meis et Galfridus filius meus pro se et heredibus suis prædicto Willelmo et heredibus suis in perpetuum. Hæc autem conventio facta fuit ad festum Sancto Michaelis [anno] ab Incarnatione Domini 1193. Et ut hoc ratum permaneat, præsentī carta sigillo meo impressa prædictam donationem confirmavi. His testibus Roberto Juvene, Joanne de Herleia, Roberto de Everci, Willelmo Martel, Baderone de Treget, Rogero de Riveria, Joanne filio Simonis, Roberto de Ponte, Petro de Wintreburna, Ricardo Clerico de Thornbire, Joanne la Warre et Petro fratre ejus, Daniele Rufo, Willelmo Cordewanerio, et multis aliis.

No. 83.

CONFIRMATIO CAPITALIS DOMINI QUAM FECIT WILLELMUS
FILIUS ROBERTI FILII MARTINI.

Sciant tam præsentēs quam futuri quod ego Willelmus filius Roberti filii Martini concessi et præsentī carta mea confirmavi ad petitionem et concessionem Philippi de Burci totam terram de Ragel cum omnibus pertinentiis suis Willelmo de Sancto Leodegario et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis tenendam, sicut carta prædicto Philippi testatur libere et quiete, scilicet, quod præfatus Willelmus debet inde facere duas partes [servitii] unius militis. Ita quod ab anno Incarnationis Domini millesimo ducentesimo vigesimo quarto debet ipse Willelmus vel heredes sui solvere unum bizantium annuatim ad festum Sancti Michaelis prædicto Philippo vel heredibus suis et inde cepi homagium sepedicti Willelmi in curia mea de Blacaduna [de] petitione prædicti Philippi qui eum illuc adduxit et propriis manibus suis

prædictum Willelmum mihi tradidit. His testibus Aleis de Nunant, Ingareta sponfa mea, Willelmo de Morreville, Radulpho de Merri, Radulpho de Ruffel, Ricardo de Bicaſand, Willelmo Bodino, Roberto de Sancta Cruce, Willelmo filio ejus, Philippo de Burci, Henrico fratre ejus, Philippo de Nerber, Henrico Mallerb, Radulpho Bloet, Andrea Arch', Willelmo Picot, Godefrido Maraſc', Moraduo, Gervasio, et multis aliis.

No. 84.

CARTA WILLELMI DE SANCTO LEODEGARIO QUAM FECIT
NOBIS DE TERRA IN RAGEL.

Omnibus Sanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ filiis præsentibus et futuris Willelmus de Sancto Leodegario salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse Deo et Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Dena et Monachis ibidem Deo fervientibus totam terram meam de Ragel quæ fuit Philippi de Burci cum omnibus pertinentiis suis intra villam et extra in perpetuam et puram eleemosynam tenendam de me et heredibus meis liberam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio et consuetudine et exactione præter solummodo duos solidos mihi et heredibus meis annuatim reddendos ad festum Sancti Michaelis et præter servitium duarum partium unius militis quod facient Domino meo Willelmo, filio Roberti filii Martini et heredibus ejus. Ita tamen quod cum venerit terminus annorum ab anno Incarnatione Domini millesimo ducentesimo vigesimo quarto quem præfigit carta præfati Philippi prædicti Monachi persolvent annuatim heredibus præfati Philippi unum bizantium vel duos solidos præter duos solidos quos mihi et heredibus meis annuatim reddent. Et quando feci prædictis Monachis hanc donationem tunc ipsi dederunt mihi viginti marcas argenti. Et prædictum Philippum de Burci deliberavi de debitis quæ debuit Manassero Judæo de Bristolio ex denariis ipsorum Monachorum. Concesserunt etiam mihi et heredibus meis in perpetuum habere unum monachum de nostra præsentatione in ipsa domo ita quod, eo decedente, alius per manum meam vel heredum meorum et per consilium Abbatis ejusdem loci suscipiatur quem et domui suæ et mihi necessarium judicaverit. In omnibus beneficiis suis me et meos receperunt tam in morte quam in vita et pro me sicut pro uno monacho professo facient. Hanc autem donationem in omnibus fideliter et sine dolo tenendam manu mea affidavi et ad plenam securitatem monachorum præ-

sentem cartam sigillo meo confirmavi. His testibus, Willelmo Marefcallo, Willelmo filio Joannis, Willelmo de Morevill, Ricardo de Bikefaud, Willelmo Bodin, Roberto de Sancta Cruce et Willelmo filio ejus, Alano de Morton, Waltero de Budicum, et Willelmo Picot, Joanne Capellano, et multis aliis.

Et alias duas cartas habemus de prima inter nos conventionem.

No. 85.

CONFIRMATIO CAPITALIS DOMINI DE PRÆDICTA TERRA
QUAM NOBIS FECIT.

Willelmus filius Roberti filii Martini omnibus amicis suis et hominibus Francis et Anglis et Wallensibus. Sciatis me concessisse et hac præsentem cartam confirmasse Monachis de Dena totam terram de Ragel quæ est de feudo meo cum omnibus pertinentiis suis quam Willelmus de Sancto Leodegario prædictis Monachis dedit in perpetuam et puram eleemosynam sicut idem Willelmus de Sancto Leodegario prædictis monachis cartam suam confirmavit et concessit; salvo servitio quod prædictus Willelmus et heredes sui mihi et heredibus meis facere debent, scilicet, servitium duarum partium unius militis sicut cartam mea testatur, quam dicto Willelmo feci. Confirmavi etiam prædictis monachis et concessi omnem donationem et conventionem quam Philippus de Burci fecit præfato Willelmo sicut cartam præfati Philippi testatur. Et pro hac confirmatione prædicti Monachi mihi dederunt tres marcas argenti et uxori meæ Angaretæ duos bizantios et Roberto filio meo et heredi unum bizantium et Willelmo filio meo juniore duodecim denarios. Et ut hæc confirmatio inter me et heredes meos et ipsos Monachos et inter prædictum Willelmum de Sancto Leodegario et heredes ipsius et ipsos Monachos in perpetuum firma et stabilis permaneat eandem præsentem cartam et sigilli mei appositione confirmavi. His testibus Willelmo de Cantiton, Roberto de Cantiton, Willelmo de Bauzan, Willelmo de Cokinton, Willelmo Norreis, Alano de Morton, Ricardo de Bikefauda, Roberto de Sancta Cruce, Rogero Capellano, Waltero de Sancto Sepulcro, et multis aliis.

Tres cartæ Philippi de Burci contra Judæos prima de novem marcis, secunda de decem marcis, tertia de duodecim marcis. Chirographum unum contra Judæos et dua starra Judæorum. Omnia ista acquietavit

Willelmus de Sancto Leodegario. Duæ cartæ de terris acquietatis; una de Waltero de Wintreburn, et alia de Hugone de Gerneth, quas acquietavit Willelmus de Sancto Leodegario; et breve unam de seifina. Omnia ista habentur in scrinio Catharino.

No. 86.

CARTA WALTERI FILII WALTERI DE RAGEL.

Sciant tam præsentis quam futuri quod ego Walterus filius Walteri de Ragel dedi et concessi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dena et Monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in perpetuam et puram eleemosynam pro salute mea et prædecessorum meorum illam croftam quam habui in Ragelbiri quæ est prope fontem Sancti Andreæ et inter gardinum quod fuit Philippi de Burci et domum Oswardi liberam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio et consuetudine et exactione. Et contra omnes homines ego et heredes mei prædictis monachis prædictam croftam sicut puram eleemosynam warrantizabimus. Et ego pro me et heredibus meis hoc manu mea affidavi tenendum. Et ut hæc donatio rata et firma in perpetuum permaneat præsentis carta sigillo meo impressa eandem donationem eis confirmavi. His testibus, Willelmo filio Willelmi filii Johannis, Willelmo Bodin, Waltero de Budicum, Magistro Galfrido le Bel, Godefrido Capellano de Emnet, Gilberto de Budicum, Joanne de Crumhale, Galfrido Burci, et multis aliis.

No. 87.

CONFIRMATIO ROBERTI FRATRIS EJUS DE PRÆDICTA CROFTA.

Sciant tam præsentis quam futuri quod ego Robertus filius Walteri de Ragel concessi et hac præsentis carta mea confirmavi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute mea et prædecessorum meorum donationem illius croftæ in Rachelburi quam Walterus frater meus dedit prædictis Monachis in perpetuam et puram eleemosynam sicut carta ipsius Walteri testatur. Et ut hæc confirmatio in perpetuum rata et firma permaneat præsentis carta sigilli mei impressione munita confirmavi.

His testibus, Willelmo filio Willelmi filii Joannis, W[illelmo] Bodin, Waltero de Budicum, Magistro Galfrido le Bel, Godefrido Capellano de Emnet, Gilberto de Budicum, Joanne de Crumhale, Galfrido de Burci, et multis aliis.

No. 88.

ITEM ALIA CARTA WALTERI FILII WALTERI SPROT DE RAGEL.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Walterus filius Walteri Sprot de Ragel dedi et concessi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dena et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in perpetuam et puram eleemosynam pro salute mea et prædecessorum meorum illas duas acras quas tenui in Ragelburi versus austrum quæ sunt inter duas acras de Emnet et croftam quæ fuit Alwardi le Seignor et dimidiam acram prati quæ proxima est prædictis duabus acris in Duddemedede, habendas et tenendas de me et de heredibus meis in perpetuum liberas et quietas ab omni servitio et consuetudine et exactione. Ego vero et heredes mei prædictam donationem prædictis monachis contra omnes homines warrantizabimus et acquietabimus sicut puram eleemosynam meam. Et ut hæc donatio in perpetuum rata et firma permaneat eandem presenti carta sigillo meo impressa confirmavi. His testibus, Stephano Persona de Wunford, Magistro Galfrido Bello, Godefrido Capellano de Emnet, Gilberto Persona de Budicum, Waltero de Budicum, Rogero de Allewike, Roberto filio Walteri Sprot de Ragel, Ricardo de Lovestreng, et multis aliis.

No. 89.

ITEM CONFIRMATIO PRÆDICTI ROBERTI FRATRI WALTERI DE DUABUS ACRIS.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Robertus filius Walteri Sprot de Ragel concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et Monachis ibidem Deo servientibus omnem donationem quam frater meus Walterus Sprot de Ragel dedit prædictis Monachis, scilicet, illarum duarum acrarum versus austrum de Ragelburi quæ sunt inter duas acras de Emnet et croftam quæ fuit Alwardi le Seignor, et dimidiæ acræ

prati quæ proxima est prædictis duabus acris in Duddemedede sicut carta prædicti Walteri testatur. Et ut hoc ratum permaneat præsentem cartam sigillo meo confirmavi. His testibus Stephano Persona de Wunford, Magistro Galfrido Bello, Godefrido Capellano de Emnet, Gilberto Persona de Budicum, Waltero de Budicum, Rogero de Allewike, Ricardo Luversteng, et multis aliis.

Adhuc duas cartas habemus Walteri Sprot de supra scripta crosta; unam de emptione (scilicet, x sol.), et alteram de escambio si nobis warrantizare non poterit.

No. 90.

ITEM CARTA WALTERI SPROT DE ELEEMOSYNA.

Sciunt præsentis et futuri quod ego Walterus Sprot de Ragel dedi et concessi Deo et Beatae Mariæ de Dene et Monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in perpetuam et puram eleemosynam pro anima mea et uxoris meæ Yfabellæ et prædecessorum meorum totam partem meam illarum acrarum quæ sunt in montibus qui sunt inter dominum meum Rogerum de Winterburna et me quæ computantur pro quatuor et dimidia acris. Adhuc etiam concessi prædictis monachis communiam in pascuis meis tam in montibus quam in campis. Ego vero et beredes mei prædictam donationem prædictis monachis contra omnes homines warrantizabimus et acquietabimus sicut puram eleemosynam nostram. Et ut hæc donatio rata et firma in perpetuum permaneat eandem presenti carta sigillo meo impressa confirmavi. His testibus, Godefrido Capellano de Emnet, Gilberto Capellano de Budicum, Ricardo Capellano de Blakedun, Hugone Capellano de Wunford, Waltero de Budicumb, Waltero Sprot, Ricardo Lovestreng, Galfrido de Burci, et multis aliis.

No. 91.

CARTA HUGONIS HOSATI DE ELEEMOSYNA.

Notum sit omnibus præsentibus et futuris quod ego Hugo Hosatus dedi et concessi pro salute mea et prædecessorum meorum in puram et perpetuam

eleemosynam Deo et Ecclesiæ Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et Monachis ibidem Deo fervientibus illas duas acras terræ in Ragelburi quæ sunt juxta viam versus austrum inter domum Alwardi le Seignour et domum Galfridi Tripel habendas et tenendas de me et de heredibus meis in perpetuum liberas et quietas ab omni servitio. Hanc autem donationem affidavi ego pro me et pro heredibus meis firmiter tenendam et contra omnes homines eisdem monachis warrantizabo. Et ut hæc mea donatio rata permaneant sigilli mei impressione eam confirmavi. His testibus, Godefrido Capellano de Emnet, Magistro Galfrido Bello, Gilberto de Budicum, Waltero de Budicum, Alexandro Avelac, Waltero de Ragel, Ricardo Lufestreng, Rogero Hosato, Willelmo de Kainesham.

No. 92.

CARTA EJUSDEM HUGONIS HOSATI DE EMPTIONE.

Notum sit tam præsentibus quam futuris quod ego Hugo Hosatus dedi et concessi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et Monachis ibidem Deo fervientibus illas duas acras terræ in Ragelburi quæ sunt juxta viam versus austrum inter domum Alwardi le Seignour et domum Galfridi Tripel, habendas et tenendas de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum liberas et quietas ab omni servitio et in recognitione hujus donationis dederunt mihi prædicti Monachi quadraginta solidos præ manibus. Hanc donationem affidavi ego pro me et heredibus meis firmiter tenendam et contra omnes homines prædictis Monachis warrantizabo. Et ut hæc mea donatio rata permaneant sigilli mei impressione eam confirmavi. His testibus, Godefrido Capellano de Emnet, Magistro Gaufrido Bello, Gilberto de Budicumbe, Waltero de Budicumbe, Alexandro Avelac, Rogero Hosato, Waltero de Ragel, Ricardo Lufestreng, Magistro Willelmo de Keinesham.

Et breve quoddam habemus quod misit idem Hugo Hosatus per Rogerum fratrem suum ratum et gratum habiturus, quicquid in suo negotio faceret de prædicta emptione.

No. 93.

CARTA WALTERI DE BUDICUMBE DE ELEEMOSYNA.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Walterus de Budicumbe dedi et concessi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Dene et Monachis ibidem Deo fervientibus in perpetuam et puram eleemosynam illas septem acras quæ sunt inter masagium Stephani Aldewiche in montibus quas Edwinus tenuit et inter viam quæ tendit Eissele et viam quæ tendit Kingberg liberas et quietas ab omni consuetudine et servitio et exactione per unam libram cumini singulis annis mihi vel heredibus meis reddendam ad festum Sancti Michaelis. Concedo etiam et dono prædictis Monachis communiam ducentis ovibus suis tam in montibus quam in campis et in omnibus locis sicut meis propriis ovibus si tot ovibus sufficere possit eadem communia. Dimidium vero compositum tam domus quam faldagii mihi et heredibus meis remanebit et faldagium per certos dies dividetur et medietatem stramenti sub ovibus inveniam et usque ad bercheriam faciam trahere. Prædictam vero donationem et concessionem et omnia prædicta prædictorum monachorum in omnibus locis contra omnes homines ego et heredes mei eis warrantizabimus. Ut hæc donatio rata permaneat in perpetuum eandem tenendam manu mea affidavi et præsentem cartam sigilli mei impressione confirmavi. His testibus, Magistro Gaufrido Bello, Godefrido Sacerdote de Emnet, Gilberto Persona de Budicum, Willelmo de Waltun, Rogero de Aldewiche, Stephano de Aldewiche, Huberto de Leie, Roberto de Hale, et multis aliis.

No. 94.

CHIROGRAPHUM SIGILLATUM INTER NOS ET ECCLESIAM DE BUDICUMBE.

Hæc est conventio facta inter Monachis de Dene et Ecclesiam de Budicumbe ex consensu et voluntate Gileberti personæ de Budicumbe, videlicet, quod prædicti monachi singulis annis in festo Sancti Michaelis dabunt duos solidos Ecclesiæ de Budicumbe pro omnibus decimationibus quæ solvi consueverunt de illis septem acris quas Walterus de Budicumbe dedit prædictis monachis in perpetuam et puram eleemosynam quæ, scilicet, sunt inter

masagium Stephani de Aldewiche in montibus quod Edwinus tenuit et inter viam quæ tendit Eissele et viam quæ tendit Kingberg et pro omnibus decimationibus ducentorum ovium quas prædicti monachi debent habere in pascuis de Budicumbe ita quod a persona de Budicum[be] nil amplius exigetur nomine decimarum præter prædictos duos solidos. Ut hæc conventio firma maneat et inconcussa eandem utriusque partis sigillo confirmavimus. His testibus, Magistro Galfrido Bello, Godefrido Sacerdote de Emnet, Waltero de Budicum, Willelmo de Waltun, Rogero de Aldewiche, Stephano de Aldewiche, Huberto Lege, Roberto de Hale, et multis aliis.

No. 95.

CARTA WILLELMI DE LA MARA.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Willelmus de la Mara pro salute mea et uxoris meæ et tam heredum meorum quam antecessorum meorum dedi et concessi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ et Monachis de Flaxlega totum pratum meum apud Tukeleiam quod, scilicet, jacet in longum subtus campum Abbatis de Glocestre et subtus terram prædictorum monachorum quam habent de Amifio de Tukeleia tenendum et habendum de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum liberum et quietum ab omni servitio et consuetudine Reddendo mihi et heredibus meis annuatim quatuor solidos ad festum Sancti Kenelmi Martyris et duas¹ botas rubeas ad festum Sanctorum Omnium pro omni servitio ad me et heredes meos pertinente. Et quia quod hæc mea donatio et concessio rata sit in perpetuum præsentī carta et sigilli mei impressione eam confirmavi. His testibus Willelmo de Berkele, Radulpho de Wilintun, Roberto de Deudewell, Bertramo de la Mara, Hamelino de Gundeville, Henrico de Barris, et multis aliis.

No. 96.

CARTA ERNALDI DE CUTBERLEGA.

Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Ernaldus de Cutberlega filius Ernaldi

¹ In the copy made from Sir Thomas Phillipps' transcript, the word "duas" was, by a clerical error, written "unas," which being unintelligible, was quoted verbatim in the text at p. 63.

Dunning pro salute mea et tam antecessorum quam heredum memorum dedi et concessi Deo et Beatæ Mariæ de Flexlega ad emendationem hospitii totam terram meam inter duos pontes Savernæ apud Gloucestriam illam, scilicet, quam Gaufridus le Lorimer tenuit de me quæ quondam fuerat Roberti filii Feremon Tenedam de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete in perpetuam et puram elemosynam et quietam ab omni servitio et consuetudine quæ ad me vel heredes meos possint pertinere salvo Longabulo [? Landgabulo] scilicet uno denario quem reddent prædictus Gaufridus et heredes sui Domino Regi. Et ego et heredes mei prædictam terram prædictis monachis contra omnes homines et feminas warrantizabimus. Et quia volo quod hæc mea donatio et concessio in perpetuum rata sit et nota eam hac præsentī carta mea et sigilli mei impressione confirmavi. His testibus, Ricardo Rufo de Gloucestria, Henrico Kais, Ada le Valeis, Joanne Rufo, Thoma Toli, Rogero Paris, Joanne fratre meo, et Davide fratre meo, et multis aliis.

No. 97.

CARTA R. ABBATIS DE FLEXLEGA AD ERNALDUM DE CUTBERLEGA.

Omnibus ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit Frater R. dictus Abbas de Flexlega et ejus loci Conventus in Domino Salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos debere Ernaldo de Cutberlega annuatim quinque solidos quamdiu idem Ernaldus vixerit reddendos eidem Ernaldo singulis annis ad festum Sancti Ethelberti Martyris. Quod ut ratum sit et notum præsentī scripto et sigillo nostri testimonio confirmavimus. His testibus, Mauricio filio Durandi de Gloucestre, Thoma Toli, Willelmo Neirun, Rogero Paris, et multis aliis.

N.B.—At p. 59 it is stated that a portion of the Flaxley Cartulary, together with a table of the whole contents was printed by the late Sir Thomas Phillips at his private press at Middlehill, in 1866. The portion so printed was Cart. No. 1 to 11, and No. 81 to 97 inclusive. The remainder of the Cartulary is now printed for the first time.

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ERRATA ET ADDENDUM.

Page 26, Note line 10, for Michael read Michel.

„ 32, Note 4, add the following words : “ to powerful nobles and retainers of the King.”

„ 33, Note 3 line 3, for 1670 read 1570.

„ 51, Line 13, for “ x mare ” read “ x marc.”

„ 54, Line 3 from end, for “ quierit ” read “ quievit.”

„ 56, Note 1 line 3, for “ adarma ” read “ ad arma.”

„ 69, Line 13, for “ father ” read “ brother.”

„ 87, Line 6, for “ Hen. VII.” read “ Hen. VIII.”

„ 100, Line 4, for “ Report ” read “ Repert.”

„ 108, Cart. Line 14, for “ Rofeley ” read “ Bofeley.”

„ 124, Cart. 4, for “ Dofe ” read “ Dore.”

„ 125, Cart. 41, for “ Tremongere ” read “ Iremongere.”

„ 125, Note, for “ feperate ” read “ feparate.”

“ NOTE.—While these sheets are passing through the press my attention has been called to Mr. F. W. Maitland's valuable work, entitled ‘ Pleas of the Crown for the County of Gloucester, A.D. 1221,’ published by Macmillan and Co. This work contains several references to the Flaxley monks in connection with the Crown pleas of the Forest of Dean and the Hundred of Westbury on Severn.”

NOTE ON WALTER MAP, Conf. p. 79.

At page 79 the question has been raised whether the Walter Map who appears as a witness in Cart. No. 10 and 54 of the Flaxley Cartulary can be identified with the well-known author of "*De Nugis Curialium*," and other works in prose and verse. A doubt was expressed whether this hypothesis is consistent with the date of Cart. No. 54, viz., A.D. 1195. According to Mr. Thomas Wright, who has edited for the Camden Society in 2 volumes the works of Walter Map, he was a great favourite of King Henry II., and was made Canon of the Churches of Salisbury and of St. Paul's in London, precentor of Lincoln, incumbent of Westbury-on-Severn in Gloucestershire, with many other benefices. He was finally appointed Archdeacon of Oxford; and according to Thomas of Walsingham this appointment was made in A.D. 1197.

Walter Map is believed to have died circ. 1210; and is said to have held the Archdeaconry of Oxford and the parsonage of Westbury to the end of his life.

He was remarkable for his bitter hostility to the Cistercian Order of Monks. According to Giraldus de Barri, generally known as Giraldus Cambrensis, who was an intimate friend of Walter Map, this hostile feeling originated in the encroachments of the Monks of "Newenham" on the rights and property of the Church of Westbury-on-Severn. On this subject some remarkable and very interesting testimony is afforded by an extract from the "*Speculum Ecclesiæ*" of Giraldus de Barri, printed by Mr. Thomas Wright for the Camden Society. This extract stands as Appendix III. of Mr. Wright's Introduction to the poems attributed to Walter Mapes. The extract is headed "Further account of Walter Mapes from the *Speculum Ecclesiæ* of Giraldus," which work is the chief authority for the life of Walter Map. The extract in question is taken from MS. Cotton, Tiberius B. XIII. fol. 62, r^o, and was published in 1843.

It is perfectly clear from internal evidence that the whole extract relates to the Cistercian Monks of Flaxley or Dene, whose Monastery is described by Giraldus as standing, "in limbo forestæ de Dene non procul a Newenan, fundatum olim in loco ubi comes Herefordiæ Milo "ictu sagittæ casuali ad feram missæ perforatus letaliter fuit."

This passage seems to leave no doubt regarding the Monastery referred to by Giraldus. The parish of Westbury-on-Severn is distant about 2 miles from Flaxley Abbey; and it is clear from the Cartulary and foundation Charter that the Flaxley monks had large possessions in the parish of Westbury. The field, or meadow still known as Pulmede, mentioned in the foundation charter, is situated in Westbury; and there are numerous references in the Flaxley Cartulary and Abbey records to Chaxhill, Walmore, Boseley and other hamlets of the same parish of Westbury-on-Severn. The whole extract shows that there was much ill-feeling between the Monks

of Flaxley and Walter Map, Archdeacon of Oxford and Incumbent of Westbury, on account of the alleged encroachments of the monks on the rights and property of the Church of Westbury. Mr. Wright alludes in the introduction to Walter Map's Latin poems, published 1843, to the encroachments of the monks of "Newenham," referred to by Giraldus; but he does not appear to have enquired who these monks of "Newenham" were, nor to have fixed the identity of the Monastery referred to. In point of fact there was no religious house at Newenham or Newnham-on-Severn at all; and the reference of Giraldus to the scene of Earl Milo's death in the Forest of Dean clearly establishes the identity of the Monastery referred to. The Cistercian Abbey of Flaxley or Dene was in fact the only religious foundation in that neighbourhood; and the Flaxley Cartulary shows that the monks had several possessions in Newnham which adjoins Westbury, and is distant from Flaxley Abbey about three miles only.

If then we may assume on the grounds shown that the interesting printed extract from the "*Speculum Ecclesiæ*" of Giraldus de Barri refers to the Cistercian Monks of Flaxley, the query in the text seems to be sufficiently answered; and it may apparently now be accepted that the well known Walter Map, Incumbent of Westbury, and Archdeacon of Oxford was a near neighbour and intimately acquainted with the Flaxley Monks, and was in all probability the same Walter Map, who appears as a witness in Cart. No. 10 and 54.

The fact that the Cistercian Monastery of Flaxley or Dene apparently furnished to Walter Map and to Giraldus de Barri materials for their satirical attacks on the order of White Monks is of some importance; and the connection now discovered will, perhaps, add increased interest both to the extract from Giraldus' "*Speculum Ecclesiæ*," printed for the Camden Society, and to the present notes on Flaxley Abbey.

Since the publication of the works of Walter Map (Mapes) by the Camden Society, those of Giraldus Cambrensis, including the "*Speculum Ecclesiæ*," have been published in the Rolls Series in seven volumes. The "*Speculum Ecclesiæ*" is contained in vol. iv, edited by Mr. J. S. Brewer, M.A., 1873. *Distinctio* III, cap. xiii, contains an account of the secret drinking and gluttony of the Cistercians, with some amusing anecdotes of Henry II and the Monks of Dene, at p. 213. See also preface, p. 41. Cap. xiv contains an account of the witticisms of Walter Mapes against the Cistercians, relates that he was incumbent of Westbury on Severn, and gives an amusing account of his relations with the Abbot and Monks of Dene. At page 201 of the same volume, Flaxley Abbey (*Flexleia*) is again referred to in a discreditable connection, a sister of John of Monmouth having been compelled or induced by the Abbot to take the veil.

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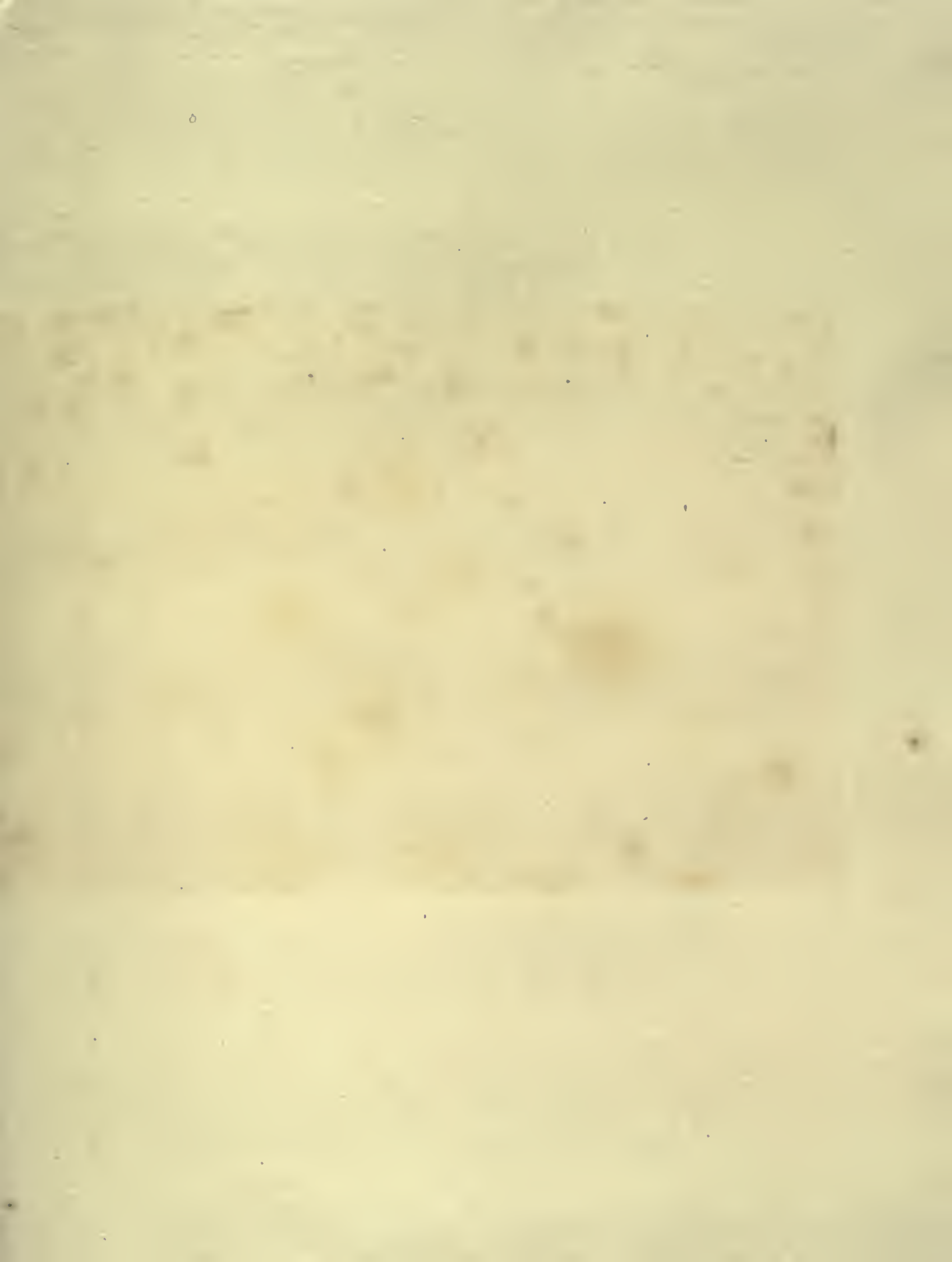
NOTICE TO BINDER.

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Handwritten text at the top of the page, likely a title or header, which is mostly illegible due to fading.

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